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Swinton, Wm.

Pacific states and territories. Special
geography of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming,
Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona,
California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington,
and Alaska.

New York, 1884.



Class F595

Book P12

PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

SPECIAL GEOGRAPHY

OF

*Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New
Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon,
Washington, and Alaska.*

DESIGNED TO ACCOMPANY ^{my}SWINTON'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

^{W. H. Ivison}
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MONTANA.

Situation.—What country on the north of Montana? What territory on the east? What territories on the south and west? Between what degrees of latitude is it located? How many miles does it extend north and south? What degrees of longitude nearly mark its boundaries? How many miles does it extend east and west? How does it compare in extent with the other territories? In what great plateau is this territory located? What is its shape?

Surface.—What is the general surface of the south-western half of Montana? Of the north-eastern half? What mountain range divides it from Idaho? What important mountain system extends through the western portion? From the course of the rivers, what do you infer of the elevation of the western part? Of the eastern part? What of its comparative general elevation? What two extensive valleys in the eastern part? What one in the north-west?

Lakes and Rivers.—What are its three principal rivers? Describe the course of the longest. Of its main branch. Have these rivers many tributaries? Where do their waters reach the ocean? Describe the course of Clarke's Fork. What lake does it drain? Where does this water reach the ocean? Is this territory well watered? What parts appear to be most so?

Counties and Cities.—What three counties comprise the northern tier? What two the eastern tier? What county extends nearly across the state on the west? What part of the territory appears to be most inhabited? Name the seven southern central counties. Name and locate the capital. Name one other city in each of the central counties. Name the three counties largest in extent. What counties appear to be least settled? What important National division partly in the central-southern portion? Its extent?

IDAHO.

Situation.—What country on the north of Idaho? What division on the north-east? On the east? What state and territory on the south? On the west? What river forms part of the western boundary? What parallel marks its northern boundary? Its southern? Nearly between what meridians is it? What is its shape?

Surface.—What mountain range divides it on the north-east from Montana? What mountains in the south-eastern part? What is the surface of the central portion? What extensive valleys does it contain? What of its general elevation?

Lakes and Rivers.—What is the principal river of Idaho? Where does it rise? In what direction does it flow? Name some of its tributaries on the north and east. On the south. What river crosses the northern part of the territory? What lakes are connected with it? What lake in the south-east? What is the outlet of this lake, and into what does it flow?

Counties and Cities.—What counties border on the Snake or Shoshone River? Name the western tier of counties. Name the counties adjoining Montana. What is the north-eastern county? What is the capital, and in what county? What other principal places in the counties adjoining? In what parts of the territory are the chief settlements?

WYOMING.

Situation.—What territory on the north of Wyoming? What territory and state on the east? On the south? What two territories on the west? What is its shape? What parallels mark its boundaries? What meridians nearly mark its boundaries? According to the scale of miles, what is its extent north and south? East and west? How many square miles does it contain?

Surface.—What is the general surface of Wyoming? Which portions are most mountainous? What mountains in the south-east? In the center? In the north? Has it many mountain peaks? Name several of the most important. Which is the highest? What do the flowing waters show as to height of land? In what directions do its streams flow? Is its general elevation high?

Lakes and Rivers.—What four large rivers have some part of their source in Wyoming? Where do the waters of each find the ocean? What is the length of the longest of these river systems, as it flows from its source to the sea? What the shortest distance across the country from its source to its mouth? [See map of U.S.] What lake in the north-western part? Connected with what river?

Counties and Cities.—How many counties in Wyoming? Which is the largest in extent? What National division to the north-west? Its dimensions in miles? Near the size of what eastern state is this Park? Name and locate the capital.



MONTANA.



YELLOWSTONE RIVER,
NEAR LIVINGSTON.

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 145,776 square miles. Population (Census of 1880), 39,159.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Montana reaches from the Rocky Mountain regions in the west to the great plains of the Mississippi valley in the east. It is bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada, on the west by Idaho, on the south by Idaho and Wyoming, and on the east by Dakota. It lies between longitude 104° and 116° west from Greenwich, and between 45° and 49° north latitude.

The greatest length of the territory from east to west is 540 miles, and its width north and south is 275 miles.

II. SURFACE.

The surface for the most part is mountainous. The western portion is traversed by the main range of the Rocky Mountains, having about one fourth of the territory on the western slope, and three fourths on the eastern. Besides the main divide, there are many smaller ranges and detached groups of mountains. Between these are many beautiful and fertile valleys. The western part of the territory is rugged, while the eastern slope abounds more in plateaus and rolling prairies, which in the north stretch out into a great plain.

Beside the main range of the Rocky Mountains, the principal subsidiary ranges are the Bitter Root, Deer Lodge, Bear Paw, Big Horn, and Powder River mountains.

The *Mauvais Terres*, or bad lands, are found in the eastern part of the territory, along the lower Yellowstone River, and south of the Missouri. These lands, which have until recently been considered a desert, are now pronounced the richest of soils, with vast deposits of iron and coal, and containing many fossils.

The average elevation of the valleys and bench lands is something less than 3,000 feet, while the average elevation of the territory is about 3,100 feet above the sea-level.

The principal mountain peaks are Emigrant Peak (10,629 feet), Mount Powell (10,500 feet), Ward's Peak (10,371 feet), Mount Cowan (10,351 feet), Mount Delano (10,200 feet), and Mount Blackburn (10,134 feet).

The principal valleys are those of the Missouri, Yellowstone, Gallatin, Madison, Jefferson, Beaver Head, Deer Lodge, Bitter Root, Judith, Sun, and Prickly Pear rivers.

III. DRAINAGE.

That portion of the territory lying west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains is drained into the Pacific Ocean by Clarke's Fork of the Columbia River, and its tributaries.

This stream from Deer Lodge City to the mouth of the Little Black-foot is called locally the Deer Lodge River; thence to the mouth of the St. Mary's or Bitter Root River, the Hellgate; and thence to the mouth of the Flathead River, the Missoula.

That portion of the territory east of the main range is drained by the Missouri River and its tributaries into the Mississippi, and thence into the Atlantic Ocean.

Within the limits of Montana the Missouri averages about 1,000 feet in width. The great falls and rapids begin a short distance below the mouth of the Sun River, and extend some ten miles with a descent of 450 feet. They are remarkable for their beauty and the swiftness of their waters.

The most important tributary of the Missouri is the Yellowstone, which rises in the Yellowstone Lake in the National Park of the same name, and flows about 800 miles north-westerly, emptying into the Missouri at Fort Buford. This river is navigable for about 400 miles, and is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and for the grandeur of its falls and cañons.

IV. CLIMATE.

While the climate of Montana is severe in some localities, it is favorably affected by oceanic influences. The warm Japan current, washing the coasts of Oregon and Washington, pours its heat into the atmosphere, which passes over the mountains in a warm wind known as the "Chinook," producing wonderful

effects upon the snows of the severest season. During the winter, westerly winds prevail; and this season resembles the climate of the Pacific coast rather than that of the colder north.

V. RESOURCES.

The resources of Montana, though to a great extent undeveloped, are of no mean order. Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, and building-stone are among her mineral resources; while for stock-raising, agriculture, and lumbering, the opportunities are ample.

Soil.—The bottom or meadow lands along the streams are a rich black loam, which is very productive. Farther back the bench lands are more sandy, but still productive, and more or less easily irrigated. The higher tablelands produce fine grasses, but are not classed as arable.

Minerals.—Montana is rich in the precious metals. Some of the most productive mines in the history of American mining have been worked in the territory; and it has produced more gold since 1862 than those of any other state or territory excepting California.

Valuable iron ores are found in many places, particularly in Gallatin and Deer Lodge counties. In the latter an iron mountain yielding thirty per cent pure iron is found.

Rich deposits of copper are found near Butte and White Sulphur Springs, the veins carrying ores from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

Lead is found in great quantities in several places. Bituminous and lignite coals are plentiful. Hardly a county in the territory is without it, while along the Missouri, Yellowstone, and other streams, the supply is comparatively inexhaustible.

Excellent building-stone, a beautiful marble, is found in great abundance near Helena and Deer Lodge City, as well as in other places. Other geological resources are numerous and of growing importance.

Forests.—Several million acres of the mountain uplands are covered with forests, pine of several varieties and of excellent quality predominating. Other varieties are cedar, tamarack, spruce, cottonwood, ash, willow, and box-elder.

Montana abounds in beautiful scenery. Grand mountains, lovely valleys, wonderful cascades and waterfalls, and magnificent caverns, are among the most prominent features of scenery within the territory.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Montana are chiefly those belonging to a thrifty and intelligent pioneer mountain commonwealth, rich in the natural resources of the forest, the mine, the valley, and the plain. Mining and stock-raising are of first importance; but much attention is also given to lumbering, agriculture, and trade.

Mining.—Important mining operations are carried on in almost every county in the territory, and this is the chief employment of many of the people. In addition to the great interests involved in the gold and silver mines, the copper, lead, and coal mines are also of much importance.

Stock-raising is one of the chief industries of Montana. The herding and raising of cattle, sheep, and horses afford business and employment to a great many people.

Manufactures, beyond those which are connected with mining and railroads, and the domestic industries of the people, are of minor importance.

Agriculture.—A comparatively small portion of the territory has been brought under cultivation: but considerable crops of wheat, oats, and barley are grown, while potatoes, onions, beets, turnips, and other garden products are profitable crops.

Commerce and Transportation.—The commerce of the territory consists in exchanging the products of her mines and ranges for the merchandise necessary for the people. The rivers afford a water-line to the seaboard, while railroads are rapidly pushing through the territory.

The Northern Pacific Railroad passes through the territory from east to west, while the Utah and Northern connects with it at Little Black-

foot, giving ample facilities for rail transportation in almost every direction. A branch line has been built by the Northern Pacific Railway from Livingston to the Yellowstone National Park.

Lumbering.—The extensive forests of Montana render the lumber interests of the highest importance, and this industry is already employing considerable capital and large numbers of men.

VII. GOVERNMENT.

The government of the territory is vested, under the United States Statutes, in the executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Besides the officers appointed under the provisions of the general government, the territorial officers are an auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public instruction, and three district-attorneys.

The governor, who is the chief executive officer, is appointed for four years, or until his successor is duly qualified, unless sooner removed by the President.

The legislative department is vested in an Assembly composed of two houses,—a Council, composed of twelve members, and a House of Representatives, composed of twenty-four members, all of whom are elected for two years. Sessions limited to sixty days are held biennially, commencing in January in the odd years.

The territorial judiciary consists of a chief justice and two associates, appointed by the President, who are styled the Supreme Court. The territory is also divided into three districts; and district courts are held in each by one of these judges, at times and places prescribed by law.

Each county has its own officers to attend to the business of the county in all local matters.

VIII. EDUCATION.

Montana has a well-organized public school system, whose entire support is derived from direct taxation. There have also been established at numerous places fine denominational and private schools.

Recent statistics show a rapid increase in the enumeration of pupils, in the number enrolled, as well as in the length of the school term and in the number of schools actually taught.

Teachers are usually well paid, and the schools are liberally supported, the average rate of taxation voted for school purposes being nearly four mills on the dollar.

IX. HISTORY.

The region now embraced in Montana has successively belonged, all or in part, to Louisiana, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Dakota, and Idaho. The present territory of Montana was organized under the provisions of an Act of Congress, May 26, 1864.

Nearly all of Montana came under control of the United States Government in 1803, by means of the Louisiana purchase from France.

The French had made expeditions into what is now Montana as early as 1743; but little was known of the country until an expedition was fitted out by the United States Government in 1804, and sent to explore the region lately acquired from France, under the command of two army officers, Capts. Lewis and Clarke. This expedition had for its prime object the exploration of the Upper Missouri River, and the discovery of the most direct line of water communication across the Continent. In July, 1805, they reached the point where the present Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson rivers unite to form the Missouri. In August they crossed the Rocky Mountains, and followed the course of the Columbia River from its head waters to the Pacific Ocean, which they reached in November. In March, 1806, they set out on the return trip, reaching St. Louis in September, 1806, having twice traversed the whole length of Montana.

In 1852 gold was discovered in what is now Deer Lodge County, and during the next ten years in several other places; but it was not until 1872 that any great discoveries were made.

From this time, discoveries of both gold and silver have been frequent; and wonderful mines have been developed, which have added largely to the wealth of the territory, and have attracted a superior class of settlers to its borders.

In 1876-77 great trouble was experienced with the Indians, principally the Sioux and Cheyennes. These difficulties have all been settled, and the conditions of life in Montana are well adapted to the development of a strong and intelligent state.

X. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Montana contains thirteen counties and the following leading cities and towns:—

Helena (7,000), county seat of Lewis and Clarke County, and capital of the territory, is the largest and most important city. It is situated at the western base of the Rocky Mountains, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

It is the commercial and financial center of the territory, and has banks with ample capital, stores with fine stocks of merchandise, hotels, churches, and other public buildings. It has well organized and equipped police and fire departments, and is lighted by a system of electric lights. Foundries, smelters, factories, and mills of various kinds, afford employment to hundreds. It is surrounded by many and extensive gold and silver mines, which contribute to the thrift and prosperity of the city.

Butte City (5,000) is the county seat of Silver Bow County, and the most important mining town in the territory. It is a handsome, well-built city, and has an extensive business with the surrounding mines and camps. Here are located numerous mills, smelters, roasters, etc., for the treatment of the ores. It has good railroad facilities, and, in addition to its direct mining interests, is an important business center, with excellent stores, banks, and business houses in all departments of trade and merchandise. It has good schools and a prosperous and well-regulated city government.

Bozeman, the county seat of Gallatin County, is important for the mining as well as the agricultural interests which surround it. It has a good business, with all the evidences of thrift and prosperity. It is built up in good style, having fine churches and excellent public schools. It has good railroad facilities, and is a principal outfitting point for parties visiting the National Yellowstone Park.

Missoula, the county seat of Missoula County, is beautifully located on

the Missoula River, and is a thriving and prosperous town. It has extensive flouring-mills and mercantile establishments, which do a good business with the surrounding country. Churches and public schools have been established, and prosperity is visible in every direction.

Miles City, county seat of Custer County, is the most important city in the eastern part of the territory. Situated on the Yellowstone River as well as on the Northern Pacific Railroad, it has important commercial facilities, and is a prosperous and growing town. It is an important outfitting point for the mining camps in eastern Montana and Dakota, and its military business through Fort Keough is important. It has a good court-house, churches, and public schools.

Deer Lodge City, the county seat of Deer Lodge County, has a good trade with the surrounding mining and farming community. In addition to an excellent public school, it is the seat of the Montana Collegiate Institute, and a flourishing school under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

Fort Benton, county seat of Choteau County, is one of the oldest settlements in the territory. It was for years the principal trading and distributing point for supplies on the Upper Missouri. It carries on a large trade in the supplies and merchandise required by the people, as well as in the exportation of furs and the other products of the region.

Billings, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, has a good trade with the surrounding agricultural country. Extensive irrigation ditches have been constructed in this region, and the area of cultivated lands is rapidly increasing. It is an important stock shipping point, and has railway-shops and other advantages.

Glendive is situated on the Yellowstone River, 90 miles from its junction with the Missouri. It is surrounded by a good farming country, and is a point for the shipment of cattle and sheep by the Northern Pacific Railroad to eastern markets.

Livingston, on the Yellowstone, at the foot of the Belt Range, is an important railroad station on the Northern Pacific, and the point of departure of the branch line to the National Park. Here are located extensive machine-shops and engine-houses.

Virginia City, county seat of Madison County, is also a prominent outfitting point for the Yellowstone National Park. It has fine churches, good schools, and beautiful and attractive houses.

Alder Gulch, upon which the city is located, is one of the most famous mining camps in the world, having yielded not less than \$75,000,000 in gold alone.

White Sulphur Springs, the county seat of Meagher County, is surrounded by a fine farming and grazing region, and is a flourishing business town. It is a prominent resort for tourists, hunters, and invalids. The mineral springs and baths are very popular.

Dillon, on the Utah and Northern Railroad, is an important and thriving town, having a good trade with the surrounding country.

IDAHO.

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 86,294 square miles. Population (1880), 32,600.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Idaho touches British Columbia on the north, and borders on six states and territories. It lies between 42° and 49° north latitude, and between 111° and 117° west longitude. In shape it is an irregular triangle, 440 miles in length, with

an average width of 200 miles. In area it is a little more than half as large as California.

II. SURFACE.

Idaho is a mountain region. Its boundary-line on the north-east is one of the main ridges of the Rocky Mountains, known in the northern part as the Bitter Root and Cœur d'Alène mountains.

This range is nearly 500 miles in length; and many of its summits reach a height of from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. The Salmon River Mountains cross the central part of the territory. Several of the peaks of this group are between 13,000 and 14,000 feet high. Valleys. — The largest valley is that of the Snake River. There are numerous small mountain valleys from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea-level.

Between the south-western spurs of the Salmon River Mountains and the Snake River is a considerable tract of arid country called the lava district of the Snake River. This region is of volcanic origin, and abounds in hot-springs and geysers. The extreme south-eastern part of the territory, belonging to the Great Basin, which extends over a large part of Nevada and Utah, partakes of the surface characteristics of those divisions.

III. DRAINAGE.

Nearly all of Idaho belongs to the basin of the Columbia River.

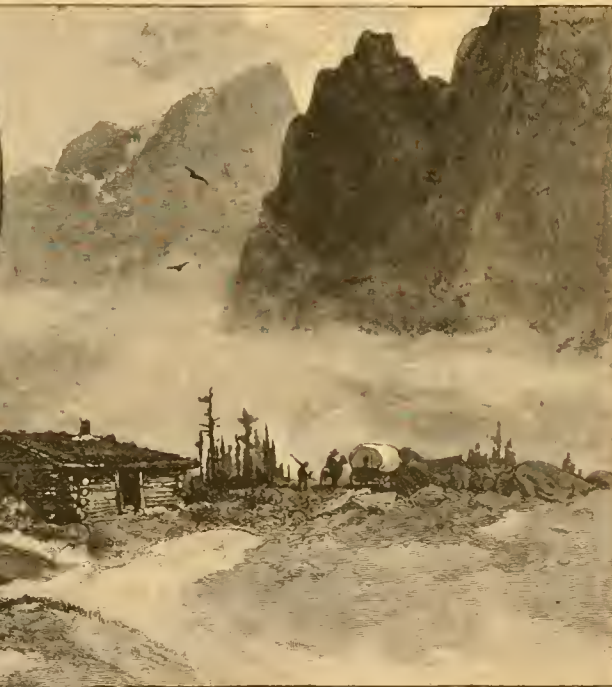
The extreme south-eastern part, forming the rim of the Great Basin, is drained by Bear River, which flows into Great Salt Lake.

The largest head stream of the Columbia is the Snake or Shoshone River, which rises in Wyoming, near the Yellowstone Park, and has a course within Idaho of 850 miles. The Snake River is navigable for 200 miles, from the mouth of Powder River to Salmon Falls; and also from Lewiston to its junction with the Columbia in Washington Territory. The river runs through several cañons of great depth and magnificent scenery, and its navigation is interrupted at several points by cataracts and rapids. Among the finest of these are the Great Shoshone, American, and Salmon Falls. The largest tributaries of the Snake River within the limits of Idaho are the Salmon and Clearwater rivers.

Other important tributaries of the Columbia are the Kootenai, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane; the first two joining the Columbia in British America, and the last in Washington. In the south-central part of the territory a number of small streams have no outlet except in the sinks and lakes of the lava-fields.

IV. CLIMATE.

On account of its altitude, Idaho has a healthful climate. Spring, summer, and autumn are delightful; and the winters, though cold, are less severe than in the mountain region east of the Rocky Mountains. The rainfall in the northern part of the territory is much heavier than in the southern part.



MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

The influence of the warm ocean currents flowing down the Pacific coast of the United States is felt here, especially in winter. Warm winds blow across the mountains from the west, and mitigate the severity of the coldest seasons. The mean annual temperature is remarkably high for the latitude, the isotherm of Harrisburg and Chicago passing considerably north of the territory.

V. RESOURCES.

The resources of Idaho consist chiefly in its mines of silver and gold, its vast extent of good grazing ground for the pasturage of live-stock, and its numerous fertile valleys.

Minerals. — Gold is found along the head waters of most of the mountain streams. There are rich silver mines in the southern part of the territory. There are also extensive deposits of coal and iron not yet worked.

Forests. — The mountains are covered up to the snow line with forests of pine, fir, spruce, and hemlock; and the wooded tracts are most extensive in the northern part of the territory.

Soils. — The soil of Idaho in the long, narrow river valleys is very productive. In the northern part of the territory the rainfall is abundant; but, in the southern half, irrigation is required in order to secure crops. The elevated mountain valleys, the mountain slopes, and the rolling plains are covered with nutritious grasses, and afford extensive grazing grounds for cattle and sheep.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

As indicated by its resources, the industries of Idaho are mainly confined to the development of her rich mineral resources and the herding of live-stock. Supplementary to these, there is a large commercial interest, and a constantly increasing production of cereals and fruits to supply the home market.

Mining. — Although gold was discovered as early as 1852, mining operations on any considerable scale began only in 1860. Since that time, both silver and gold have been produced in large quantities, and the total product to date has been nearly \$100,000,000. Lead is also a valuable incidental product in silver-mining operations.

Stock-raising. — Herding is rapidly developing into the most important and profitable industry of the territory. In 1880 the total value of live-stock was over \$2,250,000; and since that time it has nearly doubled in value.

Farming. — The principal farm and garden productions are grain, hay, vegetables, and fruits, — such as apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, and grapes. In 1880 the cereal productions amounted to 1,300,000 bushels, and the hay product was over 40,000 tons.

Commerce. — The trade of Idaho consists in the exchange of gold, silver, and live-stock for manufactured articles of every description.

Idaho is commercially connected with the Pacific coast and the valley of the Mississippi by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which crosses the northern part of the territory north of Lake Pend d'Oreille. The southern part of the territory is connected with the Union and Central Pacific Railroad system by the Oregon Branch and the Utah and Northern Railroad. The latter road forms a connection between the central and the northern transcontinental lines, and is an important commercial route.

Extensive stage routes and wagon transportation lines connect the various parts of the territory, and form an important part of the commercial equipment of the country. They penetrate the mountain valleys in all directions, in many cases where the railroad is impossible, and are a necessary and distinctive feature of mountain life in the territory.

VII. GOVERNMENT.

Idaho has a territorial government, based on the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

The *executive department* consists of a governor and secretary, appointed by the President and Senate of the United States.

The *legislative department* consists of a Council of twelve members and an Assembly of twenty-four members. The Legislature holds biennial sessions.

The *judicial department* consists of a Supreme Court (a chief justice and two associates); district courts, held at various points in the territory by the justices of the Supreme Court; probate and justices' courts. The justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate.

VIII. EDUCATION.

Idaho has a good system of public schools, under the control of a superintendent of public instruction, county superintendents, and three school trustees for each district.

IX. HISTORY.

The area of Idaho formerly belonged to Washington Territory, and was set apart as a separate organization by Act of Congress of March 3, 1863. At that time it embraced all the area of Montana and part of Wyoming. It was reduced in extent by the organization of Montana in 1864, and was given its present limits in 1868, when Wyoming was organized.

The first settlement within the territory was made in 1842, when a mission was established at Cœur d'Alène, a few miles east of the lake of that name. With this exception, there were no white settlements in the territory until about the year 1860. With the advent of the new railroad lines from the east and south, the growth of the territory has been more rapid and substantial.

X. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Idaho is divided into thirteen counties, and contains the following leading cities and towns:—

Boise City (1,899), in Ada County, on the line of the Oregon Branch Railroad, is the capital and largest city. It has an important trade with the mining districts in the central and western parts of the territory. It is the seat of a United States assay office, and the center of the most important financial operations in the territory.

Lewiston (739), county seat of Nez Perces County, on the Snake River, near the Oregon line, is the most important trading town in the northern part of the territory. It is at the head of nearly three hundred miles of uninterrupted navigation on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, and has a large shipping trade with points in Oregon and Washington.

Malade City (759), county seat of Oneida County, near the Utah line, is the trade center of an agricultural and lumber region which is rapidly growing in population and wealth.

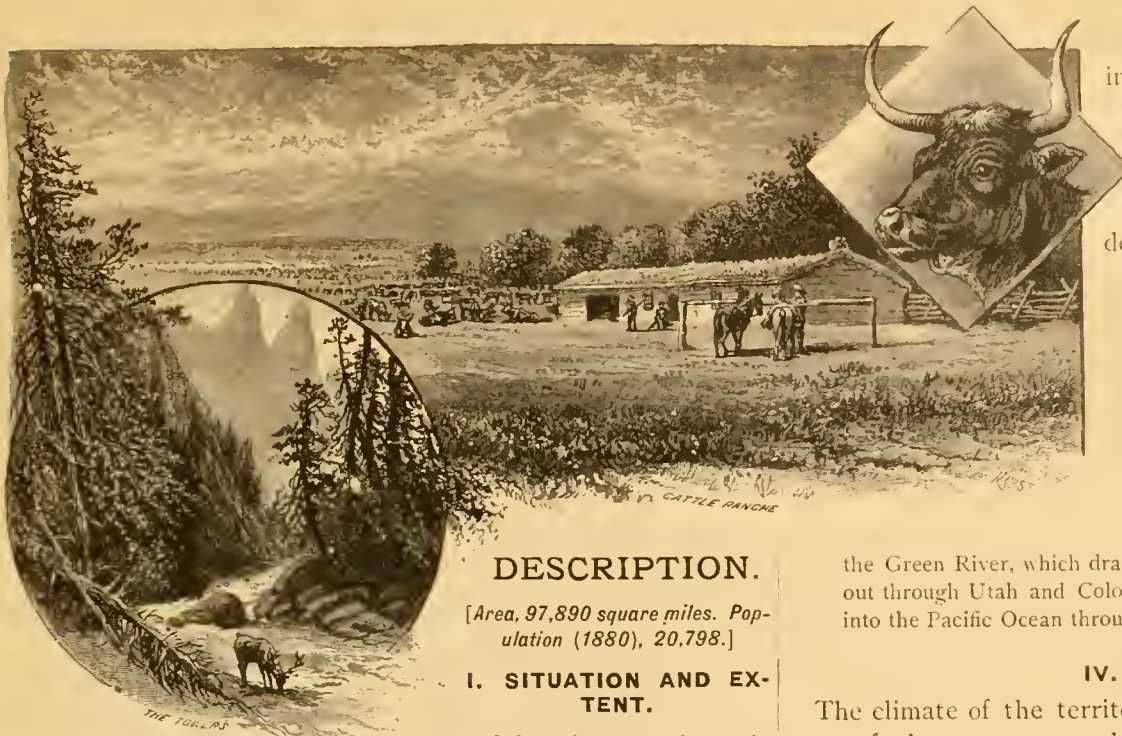
Silver City, county seat of Owyhe County, is the largest town in the south-west section of the territory. It is the center of an important quartz-mining district, and is largely employed in supplying the mines and reducing their product.

Idaho City, in Boise County, is the trade center of rich mining districts, both gold and silver being mined extensively in its vicinity.

Hailey and Bellevue, in Alturas County, are important mining centers, which have recently been developed.

Challis, in Lemhi County; **Montpelier** and **Paris**, in Bear Lake County; **Placerville**, in Boise County; **Salmon City**, in Lemhi County; and **Washington**, in Idaho County, — are also among the more thriving and populous places in the territory.

WYOMING.



DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 97,890 square miles. Population (1880), 20,798.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Wyoming Territory is situated principally on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and extends eastward into the great plain lying between these mountains and the Mississippi River.

The south-western portion slopes towards the Pacific Ocean through the Green River valley. It lies between 41° and 45° north latitude, and between longitude 104° and 111° west from Greenwich.

The length of the territory from east to west is about 360 miles, and its width north and south is about 270 miles. It is the ninth in size of all the states and territories, and the forty-sixth in population.

II. SURFACE.

The greater portion of the territory is mountainous, being traversed by the main axis of the Rocky Mountains.

The principal mountain-ranges are the Black Hills in the north-east, the Big Horn Mountains in the north-central, the Shoshone, Teton, Gros Ventre, and Wind River ranges in the west, the Laramie Range in the southeast, and the Rattlesnake and Sweetwater mountains in the central portions of the territory.

Interspersed between these mountain-ranges are extensive and beautiful plateaus of level and fertile tablelands.

The principal mountain peaks are Mount Hayden (13,858 feet), Fremont Peak (13,570 feet), Mount Moran (12,800 feet), Washakie Needles (12,250 feet), Chimney Mountain (11,853 feet), and Elk Mountain (11,551 feet).

The mean altitude of the Laramie plains, one of the principal plateaus, is about 7,000 feet; while Bridgers Pass, in the Medicine Bow Mountains, is 11,410 feet.

Yellowstone Lake is 7,788, Shoshone Lake 7,670, and Lewis Lake 7,750 feet above the level of the sea.

III. DRAINAGE.

Wyoming, being situated mainly in the highest parts of the Rocky Mountains, is the source of innumerable rivers. Three of the largest rivers on the continent receive waters through her borders.

The Missouri River, through the North Platte, drains the south-eastern part of the territory; and through the Cheyenne, Powder, and Big Horn, the northern portion. The Snake River, which eventually becomes a portion of the great Columbia River of the north-west, and empties into the Pacific Ocean, has its source in the north-western portion of this territory; while

the Green River, which drains the south-western portion, finds its way out through Utah and Colorado into the Colorado River, and thence into the Pacific Ocean through the Gulf of California.

IV. CLIMATE.

The climate of the territory is greatly varied. The remoteness of the ocean, together with the altitude, exert great influence on the temperature.

In the more exposed regions the winters are cold and severe; but the summers are delightful for their mildness, and for the invigorating influences which are experienced by the traveler. On the plains there are seasons of severe storm, when the winds from the mountains sweep down upon them in great fury; but these are of brief duration. The general character of the climate in these regions for the greater part of the year is favorable to health and comfort.

V. RESOURCES.

The resources of Wyoming are varied as its surface, and of great importance, but in the main they have not as yet been fully developed.

Soil.—The soil on the plains is of unsurpassed fertility. Though irrigation is necessary, as a rule, to successful farming, the numerous streams which traverse the territory afford ample facilities for this purpose.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of pasture-lands, clad with nutritious grasses, afford abundant range for millions of cattle. The pasturage continues throughout the year, as during the winter the snows are dry, and the winds drift them into ridges; so that it is of rare occurrence that a herd can not find plenty of grass.

Minerals.—Gold and silver have been discovered in several places in the territory; and the Black Hills, the Wind River, and Big Horn Mountains, all have their thrifty and prosperous mining camps.

Copper ores in great abundance have been developed at Hartville and near Cheyenne, in the south-eastern part of the territory.

Valuable iron ores are found in the southern portion of the territory near Rawlins, and near Laramie in the south-east.

A superior quality of soft coal is known to exist in great abundance in many parts of the territory, especially near Carbon, Evanston, and Rock Springs.

Soda, gypsum, mica, graphite, kaolin, fire-clay, antimony, and sulphur are also among the mineral resources of the territory.

Forests.— Portions of the territory are finely timbered, the varieties of pine spruce, cedar, and cottonwood of good quality being most frequent, and covering many thousands of square miles.

Water.— The many mountain-streams of the territory afford abundance of water-power for the handling of machinery, for mining, and for irrigation.

Scenery.— The scenery throughout the territory is beautiful and grand. The mountain parks and valleys are much resorted to by pleasure-seekers and sportsmen. Mineral springs, hot and cold, in great variety, are abundant; and pulmonary diseases are favorably affected by the waters and the climate.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Wyoming are rapidly increasing in variety and extent, and already employ large sums of capital.

Grazing.— Cattle-raising is the chief industry of the territory.

While cattle often go the year round without other feed than the range affords, the most successful stockmen are now providing against emergencies by harvesting and stacking, at the proper season, vast quantities of the grasses which make most excellent hay.

Sheep-raising is also an important industry of Wyoming, and there are many extensive herds yielding a handsome income.

Farming.— Increasing attention is being given to this industry; and the principal products are hay, potatoes, and garden vegetables.

Lumbering.— Important lumbering operations are carried on in several localities: and railroad-ties, telegraph-poles, laths, shingles, and building and fencing boards are produced in large quantities.

Manufactures.— Considerable attention has been given to the manufacturing interest; and extensive rolling-mills, railroad repair-shops, and wagon and carriage shops are in successful operation.

Commerce.— The commerce of the territory is almost exclusively by railroad, and consists of the trade in cattle, and merchandise generally. The Union Pacific Railroad passes through the south side of the territory, and has done much towards the development of the resources of the territory. The Oregon Branch of this line starts from the town of Granger, in the western part of Wyoming, and constitutes an important factor in the business interests of the territory.

VII. GOVERNMENT.

The territory is governed under the laws of Congress; and the governor and other principal officers are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

The laws provide for a governor and other territorial officers, who constitute the executive branch of the government.

The legislative department of the government is vested in a Legislative Assembly, made up of two houses, — the Council, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, — both elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially in the even years, and are limited to sixty days.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court with three judges, who are appointed by the President of the United States, and hold office for four years; district courts, circuit courts, and others of inferior jurisdiction, whose officers are elected by the people for terms of varying length.

The right to vote is extended to women equally with men at all territorial elections.

VIII. EDUCATION.

Liberal provisions have been made for the support of public schools. A territorial superintendent is at the head of the system, and county superintendents and district boards have charge of the details, which are generally well provided for.

A teachers' institute is provided for, which may arrange and prescribe a course of study for uniform use throughout the territory. Women may vote at the school elections, and are eligible to hold school offices. Parents are required to see that their children between the ages of seven and sixteen attend school during three months in each year. The larger towns maintain excellent graded schools, good buildings are provided, and the schools receive liberal and popular support.

IX. HISTORY.

The greater portion of this territory was acquired by the United States, through the "Louisiana Purchase," from France in 1803, though a portion of the south-western section came under the protection of our government by the "treaty of 1848" with Mexico.

The territory was organized by Act of Congress, July 25, 1858.

X. THE NATIONAL PARK.

The Yellowstone National Park occupies the north-western corner of the territory, and affords the tourist and pleasure-seeker a greater variety of natural and scenic attractions than any other locality on the continent.

The Yellowstone Lake, 7,788 feet above the level of the sea, is remarkable for the beauty and sublimity of its surroundings. The geysers are wonderful alike to the pleasure-seeker and the scientist, while the general mountain scenery rivals that of any other region in the world.

XI. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Wyoming is divided into seven counties, and contains the following leading cities and towns:—

Cheyenne (6,000), the capital of the territory, and its chief city, is an important railway center, 106 miles north of Denver, and 516 miles west of Omaha.

It is the leading shipping and outfitting point for the great mining and stock-raising regions of Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana. Banking-houses with ample capital, large wholesale stores, and many fine private residences, churches, and schools, indicate the wealth, enterprise, and industry of the community.

Laramie City (3,500), "The Gem of the Plains," 57 miles west of Cheyenne, is also a thriving, growing city. Extensive rolling-mills, owned and operated by the Union Pacific Railroad, afford employment for several hundred men, and have a capacity of 25,000 tons of railway iron per annum. In addition to these, large railway machine-shops are located here. In the immediate vicinity are rich deposits of coal, iron, lead, and other minerals. A large freighting and forwarding business is done with the surrounding ranches and camps.

Rawlins, situated 709 miles west of Omaha, is the county seat of Carbon County. Here are located extensive machine-shops which afford employment to large numbers. It has a fine business in shipping and outfitting for the Big Horn mining regions, and is an important point for the shipment of cattle. Iron ore is mined near by, and a superior metallic paint has been made in this vicinity.

Evanston, the county seat of Uintah County, is a well-built and flourishing town, with railway machine-shops, and a large trade in lumber and charcoal. It is in the immediate vicinity of extensive coal-mines, which yield half a million tons per annum.

Carbon, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 657 miles west of Omaha, is principally engaged in mining and the business tributary to the mining interests.

Rock Springs, situated 830 miles west of Omaha, is an important coal-producing town. It also has a large business in the handling and shipping of cattle to the eastern markets.

Green River, the county seat of Sweetwater County, is a railroad town, with machine-shops, round houses, etc. It is in the midst of a fine agricultural region, and has a good trade with the surrounding country.

Sherman, situated upon the main range of the Rocky Mountains, at an altitude of 8,242 feet, commands a grand view of the Laramie plains, with their countless herds of cattle and beautiful river scenery. A monument to the memory of the projectors of the Union Pacific Railway has been erected on the summit in the village.

Hilliard is a lumber town, situated 943 miles west of Omaha. A flume 33 miles long has been constructed to transport lumber, ties, telegraph-poles, and cordwood from the lumber-camps to the railroad. Other industries are the manufacture of charcoal and the smelting of ores which are shipped from Utah.

COLORADO.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

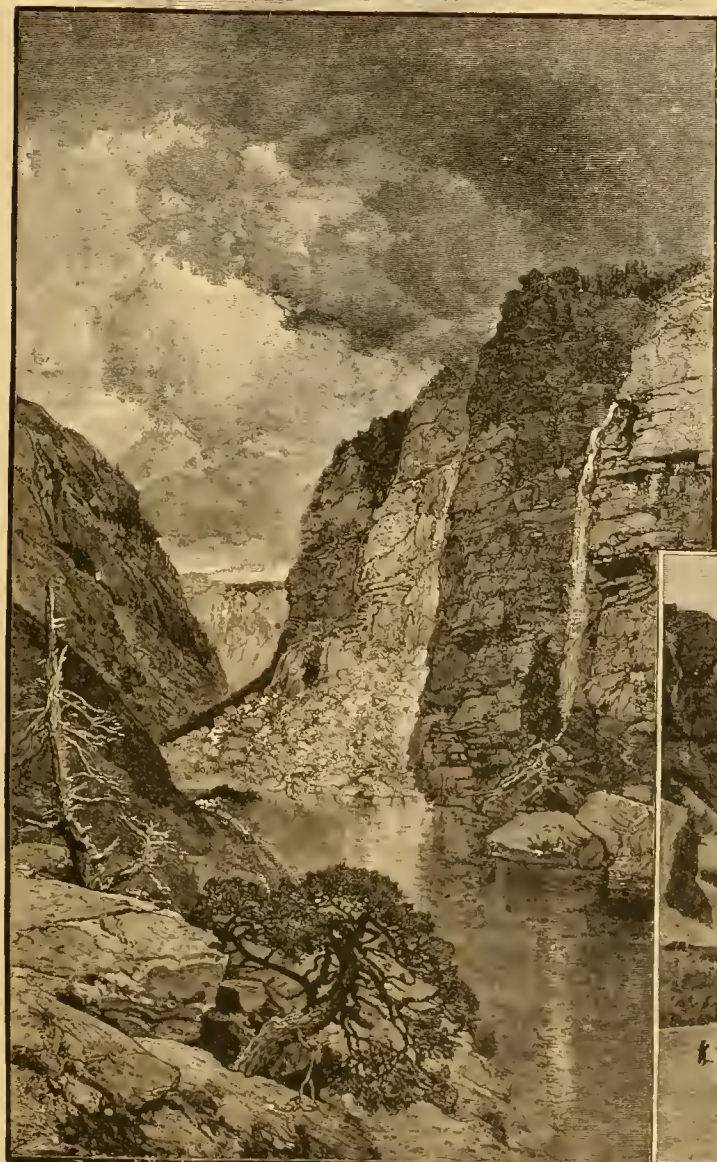
Situation. — What is the shape of Colorado? What parallels mark its northern and southern boundaries? Nearly between what meridians is it? How many miles in length according to the scale of miles on the map? How many in width? What state and division on the north? What states on the east? What divisions on the south? On the west?

Surface. — Of what great plateau is Colorado a characteristic part? Where in this plateau is it located? What general mountain range is prominent here? Give the names of some of its minor divisions. Name some of the principal mountain peaks. Give their location. What is the surface in the western two-thirds of the state? The eastern third? Where are the North, Middle, and South parks?

Rivers. — What four large rivers have their sources in this state? [See also other maps of this region.] Which flow west? Which south? Which east? Where does each reach the ocean? What do these rivers indicate in respect to the height of land?

Counties and Cities. — Name the counties crossed by the 105th meridian. By the 106th meridian. How many counties has this state? [In what county do you live? In what part of the state? Its county seat?] Name and locate the state capital. What is the second city in size?

What other principal cities, and where located? In what natural region are most of the cities and towns located? What do you judge from the map to be peculiar to the eastern tier of counties?



GRAND CAÑON OF THE GUNNISON.



GARDEN OF THE GODS.

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 103,925 square miles. Population (1880), 194,327.]

I. POSITION AND EXTENT.

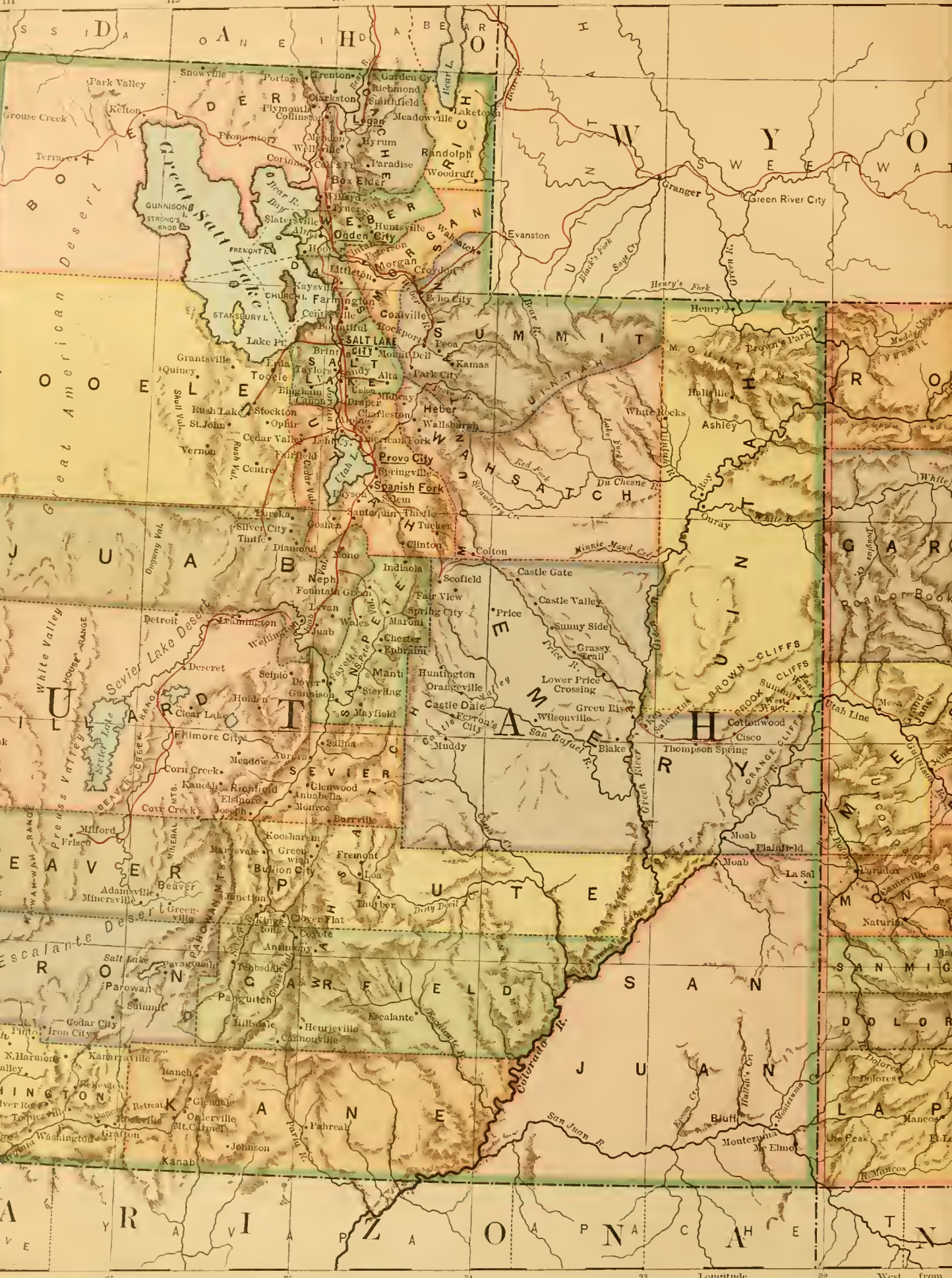
Colorado is one of the Pacific Highland States, and the most western state having an eastern drainage. It is situated partly in the Rocky Mountain region, and partly in the great plain of the Mississippi valley, between latitude 37° and 41° north, and longitude 102° and 109° west from Greenwich.

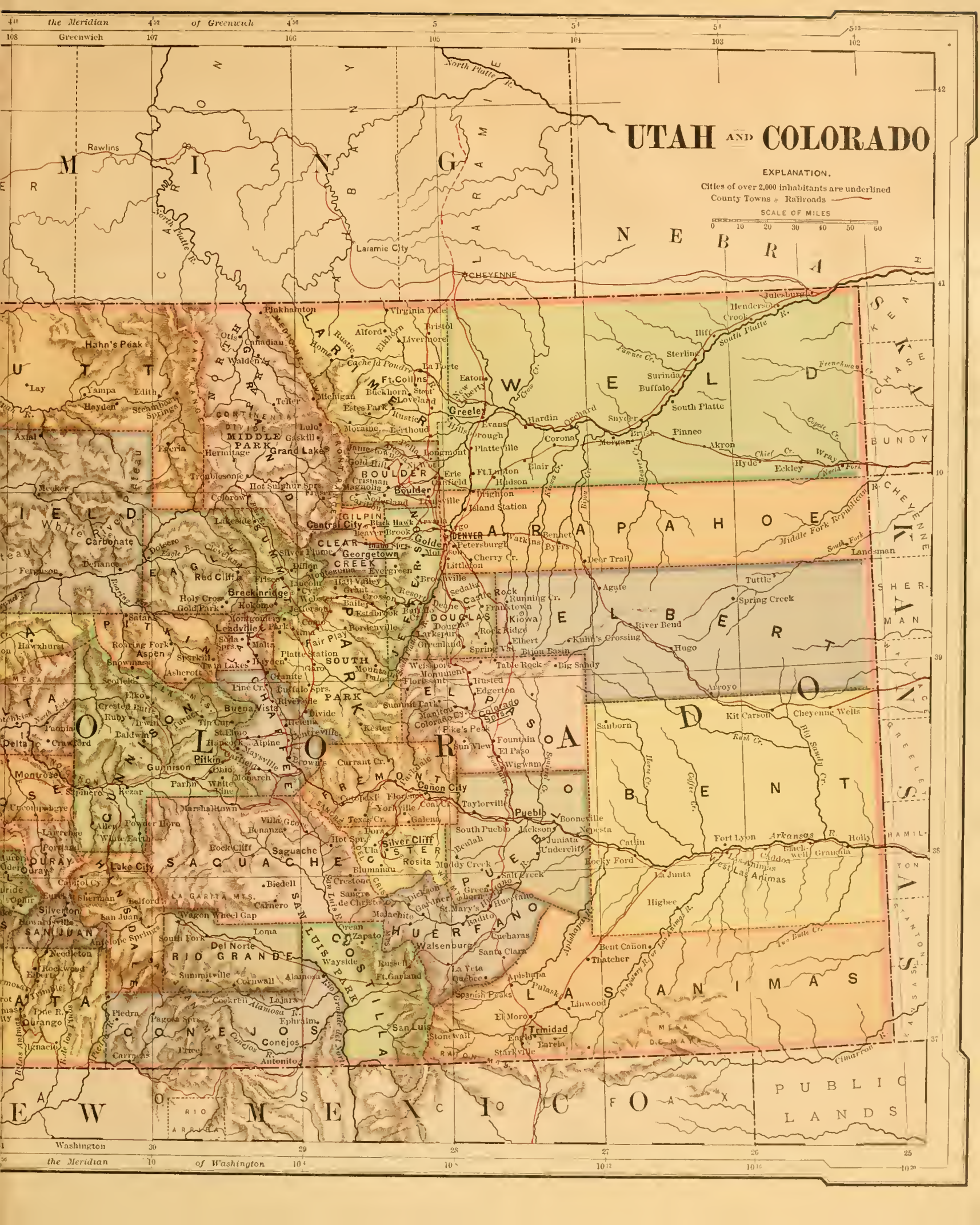
Its length from east to west is about 380 miles, and its width north and south about 275 miles. It is the thirty-fifth state in population, and the fourth in area.

II. SURFACE.

Nearly one-half of the state—its eastern end—is a great plain, through which course the upper tributaries of the Arkansas and Platte rivers, rendering its surface beautifully undulating; but, in the main, this portion of the state is very level, presenting much the appearance of a vast sea of grass.

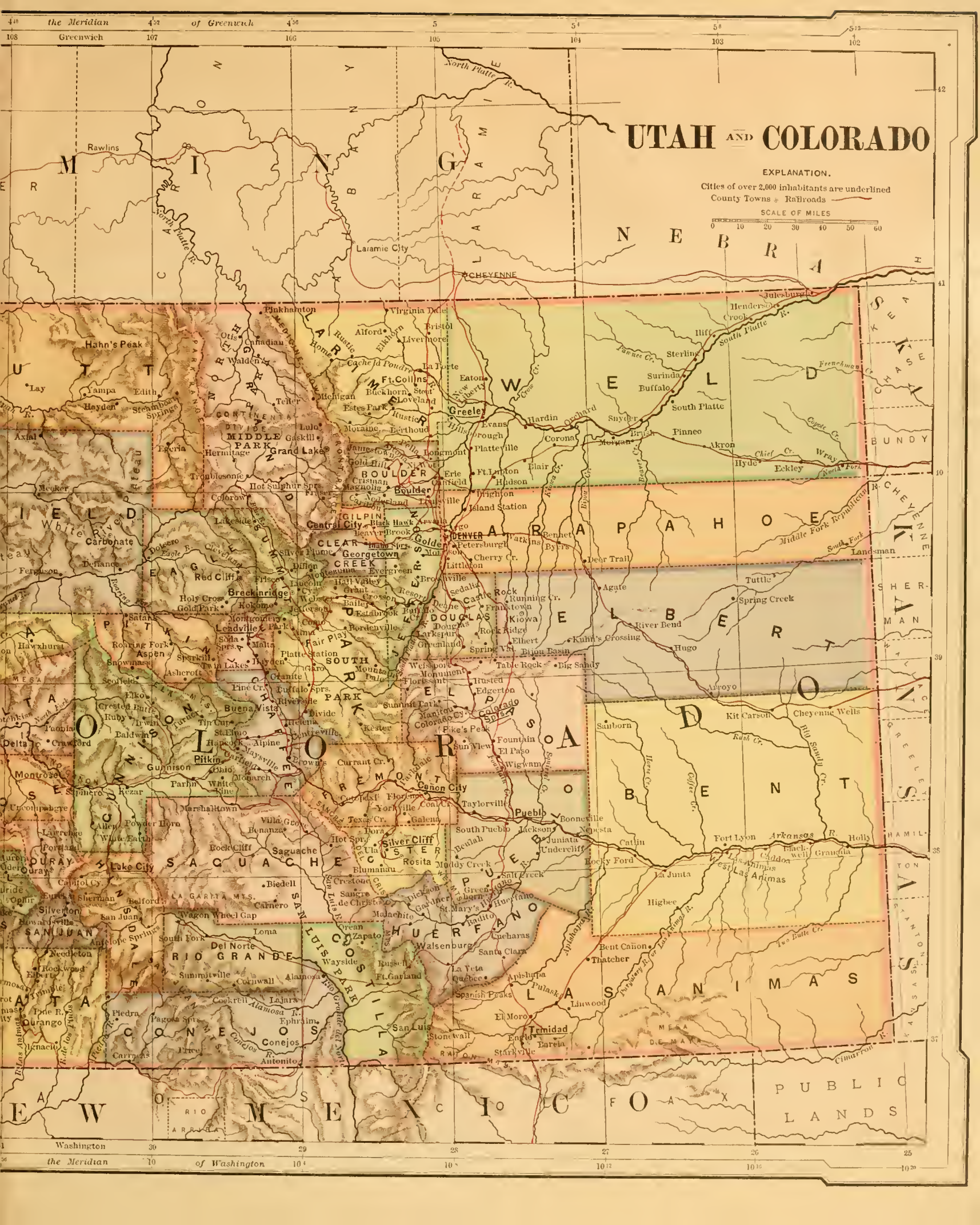
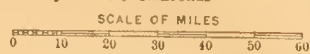
The western division is traversed by the various ranges of the Rocky Mountains, which here attain their greatest altitude, with broad tablelands or plateaus on their western slope.





UTAH AND COLORADO

EXPLANATION.
Cities of over 2,000 inhabitants are underlined
County Towns = Railroads



The Front or Colorado range, in the north-central, and the Sangre de Cristo range in the south-central portions of the state, rising through a series of verdure-clad foot-hills from the broad plains on the east, form part of the great western watershed of the continent.

West of these, the Park, Saguache, San Juan, Uncompahgre, Roan, and Elk ranges occupy the greater part of the state. Interspersed among these ranges of mountains are numerous "parks," or elevated, irregular plateaus, where may be found, shut in by peaks clad in perpetual snow, vast areas of valuable fertile lands clothed with verdure, and dotted with the homes of an enterprising and thrifty agricultural people.

The most important of these natural gardens, with their approximate areas and elevations, are,—

North Park.—Area, 2,500 square miles: elevation, 9,000 feet.

Middle Park.—Area, 3,000 square miles: elevation, 8,500 feet.

South Park.—Area, 2,200 square miles: elevation, 9,500 feet.

Estes Park.—Area, 100 square miles: elevation, 7,500 feet.

San Luis Park.—Area, 8,000 square miles: elevation, 7,500 feet.

The principal mountain-peaks, with their elevations, are,—

Mount Blanco	14,464	Mount Rosalie	14,340
Mount Evans	14,330	Uncompahgre Peak	14,235
Pike's Peak	14,147	Gray's Peak	14,341
Mount Elbert	14,351	Long's Peak	14,271
Holy Cross	14,176	Mount Massive	14,298
Spanish Peak	13,620	Buckskin Mountain	14,296

III. DRAINAGE.

While Colorado has no navigable rivers, her position upon the very crest of the continent makes her the source of many streams, part of them finding their way through the Mississippi and Rio Grande into the Atlantic Ocean, and part through the Colorado into the Pacific.

The principal streams of the Mississippi system, which originate in this state, are the North Platte, which rises in the Park and Front Mountains, and the South Platte, which rises in the Front Mountains in the north-central part of the state, together forming the Platte River of Nebraska, which empties into the Missouri at Plattsmouth; the Republican, which rises in the eastern part of the state, and flows out through Kansas and Nebraska into the Missouri at Kansas City; and the Arkansas, which has its source a little north and west of the center of the state, and flows south-westerly through grand gorges and cañons into the great eastern plain, passing out of the state into Kansas near the 38th parallel of north latitude, and continuing an easterly and south-easterly course to the Mississippi.

The Rio Grande rises in the San Juan region in the southern part of the state, passes south into New Mexico, in longitude 106° west, flowing south through that territory, and south-east between Texas and Mexico, into the Gulf.

The Colorado River, which empties into the Pacific Ocean through the Gulf of California, receives as tributaries from this state the San Juan, which rises in the south-west corner of the state, and flows out through New Mexico; the Grand, which flows west into Utah; and the White and Yampa, tributaries of the Green River of Wyoming, which drain the north-western portion of the state.

IV. CLIMATE.

The state being situated in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, far removed from the modifying influences of the ocean, its climate partakes of the character of every latitude. The rigors of a northern winter, and the balmy breezes of an Italian summer, may both be experienced within a day's journey.

The extreme dryness of the atmosphere tempers the severity of the cold in winter, and the exhilarating effects of the altitude make the summers most delightful. Pulmonary affections are greatly benefited by the climate and waters.

The mean annual temperature is about 50°.

The rainfall is scant for agricultural purposes, and is exceedingly varied. The influences of irrigation and agriculture will, it is anticipated, promote the quantity as well as the uniformity of the rainfall.

V. RESOURCES.

Soil.—The soil of Colorado is naturally fertile; but the insufficiency of the rainfall makes irrigation a necessary adjunct of successful agriculture in most parts of the state.

The most productive lands are found in the parks and valleys of the South Platte, Clear, Cherry, South Boulder, San Luis, and Rio Grande, while the level lands in all parts of the state yield a fruitful harvest wherever they can be artificially watered. The great plains in the eastern part of the state, as well as the parks and plateaus of the mountain regions, afford excellent pasturage the year round.

Minerals.—Gold was first discovered in Colorado in 1858; and the more important deposits are found in what miners call "true fissure" veins or lodes, and in "chimneys" having the appearance of the craters of extinct volcanoes.

These deposits are extremely rich. Many of them have been penetrated for hundreds of feet without any apparent reduction of the quantity of the ores. The most productive mines are located in Gilpin County; but gold is found in one form or another throughout all the mountainous portions of the state.

Silver was discovered as early as 1864 near Georgetown, but it was not until 1870 that any important results were reached. The importance of the silver deposits was never suspected until the great mines of carbonate ores were opened near Leadville in 1877, about which time the silver excitement reached its height.

Like gold, the silver is found in all the geological combinations. "Native silver," "ruby silver," "silver glance," "smelting ore," "free-milling ore," "mill dirt," "stamp rock," "sand carbonates," etc., are terms used in describing them, while they are found in veins, lodes, fissures, contracts, sedimentary deposits, and other forms. Silver in various forms is found in almost every county in the mountainous part of the state, Lake producing the greatest quantity, followed by Gilpin, Clear Creek, Boulder, Summit, Gunnison, Pitkin, Custer, San Juan, Hinsdale, Dolores, Grand, Saguache, Chaffee, Ouray, Park, and others. The principal deposits are found in beds or strata between layers of porphyry and limestone.

Coal of superior quality is found in many parts of the state. There are thousands of square miles underlaid with valuable deposits, and the supply is comparatively inexhaustible.

An excellent lignite, adapted to domestic use and to railway purposes, is mined in large quantities in the vicinity of Boulder. Bituminous varieties are found in the vicinity of Trinidad, as well as in the south-west near Durango, and in the regions around Gunnison. Anthracite has been discovered in several places; but its extent and value is as yet comparatively unknown.

Iron ores in many of the valuable varieties have been discovered in several parts of the state, and are abundant in the immediate vicinity of the coal-measures.

Quarries of excellent granite, limestone, sandstone, etc., have been opened, and marbles of superior texture and color are abundant.

Among the other minerals of Colorado are agates, alum, amethyst, anti-mony, arsenic, baryta, bismuth, chalcedony, chalk, copper, fire-clay, garnet, graphite, gypsum, jasper, manganese, mica, onyx, opal, salt, soda, sulphur, talc, topaz, tufa, turquoise, etc.

Mineral springs are found in many parts of the state. Waters, both hot and cold, containing salt, soda, sulphur, iron, etc., are of frequent occurrence, and their medicinal properties make them the resort of thousands of invalids and tourists.

The forests of Colorado are not rich in valuable timber; but the mountain-regions are abundantly supplied in the lower altitudes with many varieties of pine, spruce, fir, aspen, hemlock, and cedar.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—As the wealth of Colorado lies in her mines, so the principal industry of her people is devoted to their working. The digging and raising of the ores to the surface is a work of great labor, and affords profitable employment to thousands of men. These ores are then treated by various processes known to science, resulting in the extraction of the precious metal which becomes the bullion of commerce.

The ore beds, or veins, or contracts, are reached through shafts, vertically, or through tunnels into the face of the mountains, horizontally. All these openings have to be made with much labor and skill, and heavy timbers are placed to protect the sides from caving in upon the workmen.

The ores, as they come from the mine, are generally sold by the mine-owner to the mills or smelters, where the reduction to bullion is made by various processes of pulverization by stamp-mills, roasting-ovens, and smelting-furnaces.

In many cases the ores are transported hundreds of miles before treatment, while in others they are treated near the mines by works erected with special reference to the peculiarities of the ores of the locality.

There are many different methods of reducing ores. Some of the processes involve the principles of chemistry to a wonderful degree, while others are very simple. In many cases the refuse of one course of treatment is made to pay a handsome profit when submitted to another and different process.

Agriculture.—While mining has been the great business of Colorado, agriculture affords employment to an industrious and numerous portion of her people.

The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, hay, and the products of the garden. Lands which a few years ago were comparatively worthless have been made productive by the introduction of a system of irrigation; and experiments are now being made in the eastern portion of the state with artesian wells, from which it is hoped an ample supply of water for irrigation will be afforded in localities remote from the mountains.

Cattle-raising is an important industry. The climate is favorable, and the native grasses are abundant, affording nutritious food all the year round.

Wool-growing is also carried on to a large extent, and is a productive and profitable business.

Fruit-growing has received considerable attention, and small fruits yield abundant and paying returns.

Manufactures.—The most important manufacturing interests in Colorado are those which are represented by the establishments for treating ores, though iron and steel works, foundries, and rolling-mills have already been put in operation. The developments of the iron and coal fields will undoubtedly enhance the interest of capitalists in these enterprises.

The commerce of the state is principally with the east, and by railroad. The interchange of bullion, cattle, wool, etc., the products of Colorado industry, for the merchandise of the eastern markets, makes a business of great magnitude.

Transportation.—The railway systems which center in this state are numerous and important. "The Colorado Pool" is a powerful factor in the railway interests of the west.

Important divisions of the Union Pacific System radiate from Denver in four directions. The Denver and Rio Grande, the Burlington Route, the Denver and New Orleans, and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, are all important lines.

VII. GOVERNMENT.

The state government consists of three departments,—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

The officers composing the *executive department* are a governor, lieutenant-governor (who is also president of the Senate), secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction, all elected by direct vote of the people, and holding their respective offices for the term of two years.

The *legislative department* consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. Regular sessions are held biennially, convening on the first Wednesdays in January of the odd years. The Senate is composed of twenty-six members, elected for four years; and the House of Representatives, of forty-nine members, elected for two years.

The *judicial department* is administered through a supreme court, the three judges of which are chosen for nine years; six district courts, with six judges, each elected for six years; county courts, with one judge in each county, elected for three years; and justices' courts, which are presided over by justices of the peace, who are chosen for two years.

In the Congress of the United States, Colorado is entitled to two senators and one representative; and the state has three votes in the Electoral College in choosing a President of the United States.

VIII. EDUCATION.

The public-school system was early made a prominent feature in the policy of the state.

The organization consists of a state superintendent, state board of education, state board of examiners, county superintendents, and district boards. Provision is made for graded schools. State and county teachers' associations have been provided for.

The laws require at least sixty days of school in each district annually; but the average duration of the schools is much longer, while in the cities and towns the schools are in session from a hundred and twenty to two hundred days.

The state institutions are the State University located at Boulder, School of Mines at Golden, Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Mute and Blind Institute at Colorado Springs, and Industrial School at Golden, all of which are liberally provided for.

Numerous private institutions of high order have been established.

IX. HISTORY.

Territorial History.—The territory included within the borders of Colorado was acquired, part from the French through the "Louisiana Purchase" in 1803, and part from Mexico through the "treaty of 1848."

Prior to the acquisition of that part of the territory which came to us from France, no important explorations or researches had been made in this region. In 1803 the government sent out a small expedition under Lieut. Pike. Later, in 1819, Col. S. H. Long led another expedition, neither of which made any foothold or discovery of importance. Private enterprises, as late as 1832, were unsuccessful in the accomplishment of any good results; and it was not until Capt. Fremont, in 1842 and 1844, had made surveying and exploring expeditions, that the government knew any thing of the character of its newly acquired domain.

From this time until 1858, fur-traders, explorers, emigrants bound for the Pacific coast, and Mormons on their way to Utah, were the only white men who ventured into these regions. In 1858, however, a prospecting party from Georgia established a lodgment on the Platte near the present site of Denver. They were soon joined by others, who, hearing of the discovery of gold, flocked to the new Eldorado. Several towns were established, and efforts to form a territorial government were at once inaugurated.

A territorial government was not fully consummated till 1861, when, with William Gilpin as governor, Colorado first became an organization under the United States. The young territory grew rapidly in

population, and had hardly acquired a territorial standing before efforts were made to secure state privileges, which came near being successful in 1865, when President Johnson vetoed the "enabling act" passed by Congress for that purpose. Continued prosperity attended the territory, however, and the tide of immigration flowed in unabated.

State History.—In the winter of 1874-75 another effort was made to secure a state government. These efforts were successful; and the necessary laws having been enacted by Congress (March 3, 1875), a constitution adopted by the people (July 1, 1876), and state officers elected (Oct. 3, 1876), the state government of Colorado was inaugurated in November, 1876, making the thirty-eighth state in the Union. From the date of its admission, Colorado is fitly called the "Centennial State."

X. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

For purposes of local government the state is divided into counties, of which there are at present thirty-eight. The leading cities and towns are as follows:—

Denver (35,630) is the capital of the state, its commercial metropolis, and the chief railroad center of this part of the United States. The city was first settled in 1858, and for about fifteen years had a moderate and steady growth, which gave place in 1872 to a remarkable era of prosperity, which has not yet ended.

The city is beautifully laid out, and is located at the junction of Cherry Creek and the South Platte River, a few miles from the base of the foot-hills which rise and gradually recede into the mountains. Long's Peak and Pike's Peak are both visible in the distance.

Denver has a well-ordered city government, water-works, gas-works, electric-lighting establishments, telephone, street-railways, and all other conveniences of a metropolis.

Among the finest public buildings are the Union Depot, Tabor Grand Opera-House, Tabor Block, Windsor Hotel, St. James Hotel. There are also a mining and industrial exposition of great proportions and interest, a branch of the United-States Mint, a board of trade, and a stock exchange.

The public-school system of the city of Denver is of special excellence. A high school and numerous ward schools have been provided; and no expense has been spared to keep the requirements up to the demand.

Leadville (14,820), the county seat of Lake County, is the second city in size and importance in the state. This city is situated near the Arkansas River, on California Gulch, and was settled in 1876. The surrounding scenery is grand and imposing. It is the leading silver-mining center in Colorado.

Surrounded by the richest mines in the state, it is pre-eminently a mining city. Numerous large smelting and reduction works, with stamp-mills and other mining interests, afford the principal business of the city.

The city has a good system of public schools, with excellent buildings, which are a credit to the enterprise and taste of the people.

Pueblo, county seat of Pueblo County, on the north bank of the Arkansas River, and **South Pueblo**, on the opposite side of that stream, constitute one of the most populous and important manufacturing centers of the state. Among the most prominent industries are steel and iron foundries, rolling-mills, nail-mills, car-shops, smelters, etc.

A rich agricultural region lying to the east is tributary to the cities, and important railroad lines center here.

Both cities are efficiently organized with good local governments, water-works, and fire departments, and maintain excellent systems of public schools.

Gunnison City, the county seat of Gunnison County, was laid out in 1879. It has gas and water works, theaters, banks, churches, newspapers, and public schools. It is connected with Denver by two lines of railway, and is the distributing point for the many mining-camps in South-western Colorado. Important manufacturing establishments are located here.

Boulder, the county seat of Boulder County, is an important railroad center, and has a large and growing trade and business. The coal-mines in the vicinity afford its most important industry: but extensive gold and silver mines, and important manufacturing interests, all contribute to its prosperity.

Boulder is also a literary center of the state, being the seat of the University of Colorado.

Colorado Springs, the county seat of El Paso County, was settled in 1871, and has already become a flourishing and prosperous city. It is situated in the vicinity of many points of interest to the tourist, and is the resort of thousands who make it the base of their excursions to Manitou, Pike's Peak, the Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Engleman's Cañon, etc. It has many fine buildings, and has superior educational facilities, with excellent public schools. Colorado College and Deaf-Mute Institute are located here.

Georgetown, the county seat of Clear Creek County, is the oldest and one of the most important mining towns in the state. It has a flourishing mining business, and large sampling and reduction works. There are many points of interest in the vicinity, and it is an important radiating point for miners and tourists.

Alamosa—situated on the Rio Grande in the famous San Luis Valley, is surrounded by grand scenery, and is the center of a flourishing business, in which the cattle, wool, and farming interests are important features.

Aspen—the county seat of Pitkin County, was laid out in 1879, but has already become a flourishing community, with good stores, smelting-furnaces, etc.

Black Hawk is situated about 35 miles west of Denver, in Gilpin County. The many gold and silver mines in the vicinity make it one of the important mining towns of the state. It is closely allied with its neighbor, Central City, in business and social intercourse.

Breckenridge—the county seat of Summit County, is situated on Blue River, on the Pacific slope of the main range. It is a thriving town, with smelters and other mining adjuncts. It has good schools and a great variety of business interests.

Buena Vista—the county seat of Chaffee County, is situated on the Arkansas River, at the junction of the Denver and Southern Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railway with the Denver and Rio Grande. It has a flourishing business, and good banks, churches, and schools.

Cañon City—the county seat of Fremont County, is situated at the foot of the mountains, and on the left bank of the Arkansas River. It has a good business with the farming community around it. It commands some of the finest mountain scenery in the world. The state penitentiary is located here.

Del Norte—the county seat of Rio Grande County, is the center of a fine farming community, and enjoys a good trade with the surrounding country.

Durango—the county seat of La Plata County, is situated on the Pacific Slope, and is surrounded by fine farming-lands, and some of the best timbered lands in the state. The coal-mines near by are an important element of its prosperity.

Fort Collins—the county seat of Larimer County, was settled as a colony in 1871. It is a favorite resort for tourists visiting the neighboring mountain-parks. It is situated in a fine farming section, and supports good public schools and a large public library.

Greeley—the county seat of Weld County and the principal market-town in its portion of the state, was organized as a colony in 1870. It has a fine business with the surrounding country, and supports an excellent public school.

Longmont—situated in Boulder County, is an important town in a fine farming region. It is beautifully laid out, and is a popular stopping-place for parties visiting Estes Park and other contiguous mountain-resorts.

Manitou is one of the most noted pleasure-resorts in the state, and is well supplied with every thing required by the invalid or the tourist.

Rico—the county seat of Dolores County, and an important mining town, has stamp-mills, smelting-works, banks, churches, and excellent schools, both public and private.

Other important mining towns are Adelaide, Alma, Alpine, Ashcroft, Bonanza, Caribou, Coal Creek, Cochetopa, Columbia, Crested Butte, Fair play, Frisco, Garfield, Gold Hill, Gothic, Irwin, Kokomo, Lake City, Nevada, Ohio City, Ouray, Pitkin, Red Cliff, Robinson, Rosita, Silver Plume, Silverton, Teller, Tin Cup, and Tucson.

Box Elder, Como, Deer Trail, El Moro, El Paso, Elbert, Evans, Fort Garland, Gardner, Grand Junction, Hugo, Kit Carson, Kiowa, La Junta, Loveland, Saguache, and Walsenburg are important from their agricultural surroundings.

The Alpine Tunnel, Antelope Springs, Brookvale, Cottonwood Springs, Dome Rock, Elkhorn, Estabrook Park, Estes Park, South Park, Grand Lake, Grant, Green Lake, Hot Sulphur Springs, Idaho Springs, Morrison, Middle Park, North Park, Pagosa Springs, Poncho Springs, Soda Springs, Twin Lakes, and Wagon-Wheel Gap are noted as the resort of tourists and pleasure-seekers.

UTAH.



SALT LAKE CITY.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Situation.—What divisions bound Utah on the north? What state on the east? What territory on the south? What state on the west? Over how many degrees, north and south, does it extend? According to the scale, how many miles?

Surface.—What general natural regions is the surface divided into from north to south? Name of the principal mountain range? Names of its minor divisions?

Lakes and Rivers.—What large lake in the northern part? What other lakes, and where? Have these lakes surface outlets? What is the largest river? Describe its course. Where do its waters reach the ocean? Name some of its chief tributaries. What other considerable streams? Into what bodies of water do they flow?

Counties and Cities.—In what part of Utah is the principal tier of settled counties? Extending in what direction? Name the counties north of the central county. Name those south of it. Name and locate the capital. What are the largest cities north of it? What south of it? [Name your county. Its county-seat. In what part of the territory is it?]

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 84,970 square miles. Population (in 1880), 143,963.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Utah occupies the eastern part of the Great Basin and the western part of the upper valley of the Colorado. It is included between 37° and $42^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude and 109° and 114° west longitude.

The Great Basin is a remarkable depression of land lying between the Sierra Nevada and Wahsatch mountains, mostly in Utah and Nevada. Much of the land is an arid waste, with no streams and little vegetation. The waters of the rivers have no outlet to the sea, and disappear in sinks or in salt lakes.

In shape Utah is nearly a parallelogram, 350 miles in length north and south, and 280 miles in width. In area it is a little more than half the

size of California, and nearly the same size as Idaho, Minnesota, or Kansas.

II. SURFACE.

As indicated by its location, Utah is divided into two great plateau regions, differing, however, very widely in all their surface features. The eastern and western parts of the territory are of about the same elevation, — 5,000 feet above the sea-level.

Mountains.—Rising from this plain, the chief mountain range is the Wahsatch, which extends nearly north and south the entire length of the territory.

The Uintah Mountains are an eastern spur of the Wahsatch, extending at right angles from the main range to the north-eastern boundary of the territory. The highest elevations in the territory are in this minor range, which, in the cases of Reed's and Hayden's peaks, reach to nearly 14,000 feet above the sea. The highest points in the Wahsatch Range are Mounts Nebo and Baldy, each about 12,000 feet high.

The western part of the territory consists in part of barren alkaline deserts, or of plains covered with a scattering growth of sage-brush and grease-wood. Toward the Nevada line are several short ranges of mountains.

Valleys.—Extending from the crests of the Wahsatch Range are numerous spurs and lateral ranges, between which are found many very fertile valleys supporting a thrifty and prosperous people.

Among the more important of these valleys are the Salt Lake, Bear Lake, and Utah valleys, adjacent to the lakes from which they are named; the Bear River, Weber, Upper and Lower Sevier, Ogden, and Provo valleys, lying along the rivers of the same name; and the Pah Vant, Beaver, Parowan, and Tintic valleys, named after the mountains in their immediate vicinity.

Outside of the Great Basin, the most important valley is that of the Virgin River, in the south-western part of the territory.

The high tablelands of Eastern Utah south of the Uintah Range partake somewhat of the surface features and characteristics of Colorado and Wyoming.

III. DRAINAGE.

Western Utah.—West of the Wahsatch Range there are no waters that reach the ocean. All the streams flow into salt lakes, or disappear in sinks in the desert.

Great Salt Lake, which receives the drainage of about 20,000 square miles, is the largest saline lake in the United States. It is 80 miles long and 40 miles wide, and covers an area of over 3,000 square miles.

Its waters contain 22 per cent of salt. The largest streams flowing into it are the Bear River, Weber River, and the Jordan.

Utah Lake is a fresh-water lake, having the Jordan River for its outlet. Sevier River flows into Sevier Lake, a body of saline water 20 miles long and 10 miles wide.

Bear Lake, lying partly in Utah and partly in Idaho, is remarkable for its beauty and picturesque scenery.

The rivers within the rim of the Great Basin are all short streams, rising in the mountains, and are especially serviceable for the irrigation of the agricultural valleys through which they flow.

There are abundant indications to show that a large part of the Great Basin was once occupied by a great inland sea, of which the largest remnant is now the Great Salt Lake. There are also indications that this gradual subsidence is still going on, and that the great saline lake is lowering its level year by year.

On account of the great percentage of saline matter in solution in the lake, no animal life is possible in its waters. The specific gravity is one-sixth greater than that of pure water, which enables it to float the human body lightly on its surface. The character of the salts held in solution is also such as to render the waters remarkably curative and invigorating to the bather; and thus the lake has become the resort of many people who seek its shores either for health or pleasure.

Eastern Utah.—The eastern half of the territory, which in its general physical character belongs to the Colorado river system, has several noble streams. The most important are the Green and the Grand rivers, which unite in the eastern part of the territory to form the main stream of the Colorado; and the San Juan, which has a course of 150 miles in the extreme south-eastern part of the territory. The Virgin River, also belonging to the Colorado system, drains the south-western corner of the territory.

All the streams of the Colorado system have worn deep valleys or cañons in the soft limestone in many parts of their courses. The cañons of the Colorado River proper constitute the most magnificent natural feature of their kind in the world. The mysteries of these cañons were first penetrated by Professor J. W. Powell of the United States Geological Survey, in 1869. He entered Green River with his adventurous party at a point in Wyoming Territory near the Utah line, and, after nearly three months of exploration, came out at the foot of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, in Western Arizona.

Scenery.—The surface and drainage features of Utah contribute to make its scenery grand and picturesque. The territory abounds in splendid mountain views, beautiful lakes, vast chasms worn by the water or rent asunder by earthquakes, extensive lava-fields, extinct volcanoes, and huge rocks standing like monuments of a race of giants.

IV. CLIMATE.

The climate of Utah has the general characteristics of the Great Basin. The air is exceedingly dry, owing to the light rainfall. On the plains the days in summer are intensely hot, but the nights are cool and refreshing. In the valleys, at the foot of the mountains, the summers are delightful, and the winters mild and enjoyable. The upper valleys, between the lateral ranges, are cool and pleasant in summer and have heavy snows in winter.

V. RESOURCES.

The resources of Utah are found mainly in its great mountain range, the Wahsatch. Here are the rich stores of mineral wealth that have yielded to the skill and industry of the miner, and here is stored the far richer treasure of the snow, which alone has made agriculture a possibility, and thus has rendered the territory habitable by man.

Soil.—The greater part of Utah is a desert by nature. The soil of the valleys, having largely been produced by wearing away of the mountain rocks, meets all the requirements of agriculture except the element of moisture, and therefore, when irrigated, yields bountiful returns to the farmer. Even the dry soils of the alkali plains and deserts readily submit to the influence of moisture, and, when washed free of their mineral impurities, are among the most productive in the territory.

But as the amount of water available for purposes of irrigation is limited, the greater part of the cultivated lands of Utah lie at the western base of the Wahsatch Mountains, and along the streams that take their rise high up the sides of that range.

The north-eastern part of the territory, having a more regular rainfall, is adapted to grazing, its plains being covered with rich nutritious grasses. The greater part of Utah is treeless. The mountain forests consist chiefly of pine. The cottonwood grows along the banks of the streams.

Minerals.—Utah is rich in deposits of silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal; but the leading product of the mines is silver. The mineral wealth of the territory is as yet largely undeveloped, and it is probable that in the end the richest mineral treasures will be found to be among the baser metals rather than in gold and silver. The richest mining districts are in the Wahsatch Range.

Iron County possesses immense stores of the choicest iron ores. The granites, marbles, limestones, and slates are also of the best quality, and are found in abundance in several counties.

The mountain streams, in addition to their service in irrigation, afford excellent and abundant water-power for running various mills, chiefly for the manufacture of flour, woolen goods, etc.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture and mining are the chief industries of the people of the territory; but considerable numbers are also engaged in manufactures, herding, and the various branches of commerce.

Agriculture.—The leading farm products are wheat, barley, oats, vegetables, and fruit. In Southern Utah the irrigated valleys produce cotton, tobacco, rice, and grapes in abundance.

According to the census of 1880, there were in the territory 9,452 farms, containing 655,524 acres, nearly two-thirds of which were improved. These farms were valued at over \$14,000,000, or over \$20 per acre. It is notable that the average size of these farms is only 69 acres, which is below the average in any other state or territory.

This feature is a peculiarity of Utah farming, by which a few acres are carefully watered and tended like a garden, thus yielding the richest return to the thrifty husbandman.

Market-gardening for the supply of the many mining camps and larger towns in the territory is also a profitable pursuit.

The hardy fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone are grown in the northern districts, while the sub-tropical region around the head waters of the Virgin River yields grapes, oranges, apricots, and other fruits.

Mining.—In 1881 the total product of the mines of the territory was estimated to exceed \$7,000,000. Of this, by far the greater part was silver. Gold is mined independently to some extent, and also in connection with silver. Lead is an incidental product of silver-mining. Coal is chiefly mined for manufacturing and railroad uses. Copper is found in rich deposits, and its product promises to be very large.

Excellent building-stone is found in many localities, and good quarries are already opened up, adequate for local needs.

Stock-raising is a growing industry in both Eastern and Western Utah.

In 1880 the value of live-stock in the territory was over \$3,300,000, but since that time it has much more than doubled in value.

In Eastern Utah stock-raising on an extensive scale is only just begun, but that region is capable of maintaining large herds of cattle.

The wool product of 1880 was nearly 1,000,000 pounds, and in 1883 about twice that quantity.

The **manufactures** of Utah consist chiefly of flour, woolen goods, and machinery, together with the varied products required by a thrifty industrial population.

It is a peculiarity of the territory that there is hardly an essential of comfortable and intelligent living which its people do not produce or manufacture within their own borders.

Commerce.—The exports of the territory largely exceed the imports, and wealth and capital are constantly increasing, in return for the product of her soils, mines, and herds.

There are no navigable rivers in Utah, but the railroad shipping facilities are of unusual excellence. It is connected with Nevada and California by the Central Pacific Railroad, and with the Mississippi valley by the Union Pacific. It also has an important connection with the Colorado system of railroads by a line coming into the territory through the Grand River valley, and extending through Emery and Utah counties to Salt Lake City.

There are also numerous local railroads extending into the agricultural and mining districts.

The Utah and Northern Railroad gives the territory connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

VII. GOVERNMENT.

Utah has a territorial government under laws enacted by the Congress of the United States or by the territorial Legislature.

The chief executive officers are the governor and secretary, appointed by the President of the United States with the consent of the Senate.

The legislative department consists of two houses, — the Council, consisting of twelve members; and the House of Representatives, of twenty-four members. They are elected by the people for terms of two years, and meet biennially on the first Monday in January of odd years.

The judiciary of the territory consists of a Supreme Court (a chief justice and two associates), district courts held in various parts of the territory by the justices of the Supreme Court, courts of probate, and justices' courts.

VIII. EDUCATION.

Utah has a territorial system of public schools, and there is no general school fund for the support of public education.

The schools are supported by local taxation levied by each district, and by a territorial tax of three-tenths of one per cent distributed to the several districts on the basis of school population.

The general supervision of the school system is intrusted to a territorial superintendent of schools, assisted by a county superintendent and a county board of school examiners in each county.

The territorial university, called the University of Deseret, is located at Salt Lake City. It is liberally supported from the public funds, and maintains a Normal department of high grade.

Several of the larger towns maintain graded schools; and among the leading private institutions are Salt Lake Academy, Rocky Mountain Seminary, and St. Mark's School, at Salt Lake City; Brigham Young College, at Logan; and Brigham Young Academy, at Provo.

IX. HISTORY.

The soil of Utah was part of the extensive territory acquired by the United States from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

When California was organized as a state by Act of Congress, in 1850, the newly acquired region to the east, lying north of the 37th parallel, was organized as Utah Territory.

Utah then included, in addition to its present limits, parts of Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorado. It has occupied its present area since the organization of Wyoming Territory, in 1868.

The first settlement made within the territory was at Salt Lake City, in 1847. On the twenty-fourth day of June of that year, Brigham Young, with about one hundred and fifty Mormon followers, reached the site of the present city, and decided to found there a place of refuge for the followers of his faith. They had successively attempted settlements in Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, but wherever they had settled they were subjected to severe persecution.

The successful migration to Utah, and the subsequent growth and prosperity of the territory, were largely due to the skill and leadership of Brigham Young, who was the head of the Mormon Church from 1844 to 1877.

In 1880 the assessed valuation of real and personal property was nearly twenty-five millions of dollars, which was greater

than that of any other territory. The amount of taxation devoted to education and public improvements was also greater than that in any other territory in the Union.

X. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Utah contains twenty-four counties, twenty of which are organized. Among the more important cities and towns are the following:—

Salt Lake City (20,768), the capital and largest city of the territory, is situated in the northern part of Utah, 12 miles from the southern shore of Great Salt Lake, and under the shadow of the Wahsatch Mountains.

The city is finely laid out with broad streets handsomely shaded. The yards and gardens in the residence part of the town are spacious and elegantly maintained, being irrigated by streams of water running on either side of the public streets.

The city is the chief center and seat of government of the Mormon Church, which has a large membership throughout Utah and the adjacent territories. Among its most prominent features are the temple (not yet completed), the tabernacle, and a number of fine private buildings.

Salt Lake City is the metropolis of trade for the territory, and the center of an excellent system of railways. The traffic of the Union and Central Pacific and the Utah and Northern roads comes into the city over the Utah Central from Ogden, and there is an important system of territorial roads connecting the city with nearly every fertile valley and mining camp in the territory.

Ogden (6,096), near Great Salt Lake, is the county seat of Weber County, and the second largest town in the territory. It is the point of junction of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, running east and west, and also of the Utah and Northern and the Utah Central, running north and south.

The city is the center of a fine trade, and is handsomely and substantially built. It has schools of a superior character, and large and growing manufacturing interests.

Logan—the county seat of Cache County, is the trade center of the extreme north-eastern part of the territory. It has considerable manufactures and excellent water-power. It is in the center of a fine wheat, stock, and dairy region.

It has excellent public and private schools, and is the seat of Brigham Young College.

Provo—county seat of Utah County, is situated near the foot of Provo valley, about 48 miles from Salt Lake City. It has excellent water-power, which is used mainly in the manufacture of woolen goods. It is the seat of the Utah Insane Asylum and of Brigham Young Academy.

Springville—in Utah County, is the terminus of a narrow-gauge railroad running to the Pleasant valley coal-mines. It has a large mercantile and shipping business, and is a rapidly growing place.

Manti—county seat of San Pete County, is the trade center of the San Pete valley, a rich farming, grazing, and dairy region.

Mount Pleasant and Ephraim City are also important business towns in the San Pete valley.

Brigham City—county seat of Box Elder County, near the northern shores of Great Salt Lake, is an important trading town in the northern part of the territory. It has considerable manufactures of woolen goods and leather.

St. George—county seat of Washington County, is the chief trading center in the fertile valley of the Virgin River. It is the largest town in the territory outside the borders of the Great Basin. **Silver Reef** is the leading mining town in this region.

Park City and Colville—in Summit County, are situated on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and are engaged chiefly in the mining of coal for railroad and manufacturing purposes.

Corinne—on Bear River, is an important shipping and trading point on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Beaver City—county seat of Beaver County, is the chief town and business center in the rich valley of the same name. The county is mainly devoted to farming and stock-raising. In the amount of wool product it ranks *third* in the territory.

The following towns, each having between 1,000 and 2,500 inhabitants in 1880, are worthy of mention:—

Hyrum, Richmond, Smithfield, and Wells-ville—thriving towns in Cache County;

Kaysville—a shipping point and trading center in Davis County;

Nephi—county seat of Juab County, and the chief town in the fertile Juab valley;

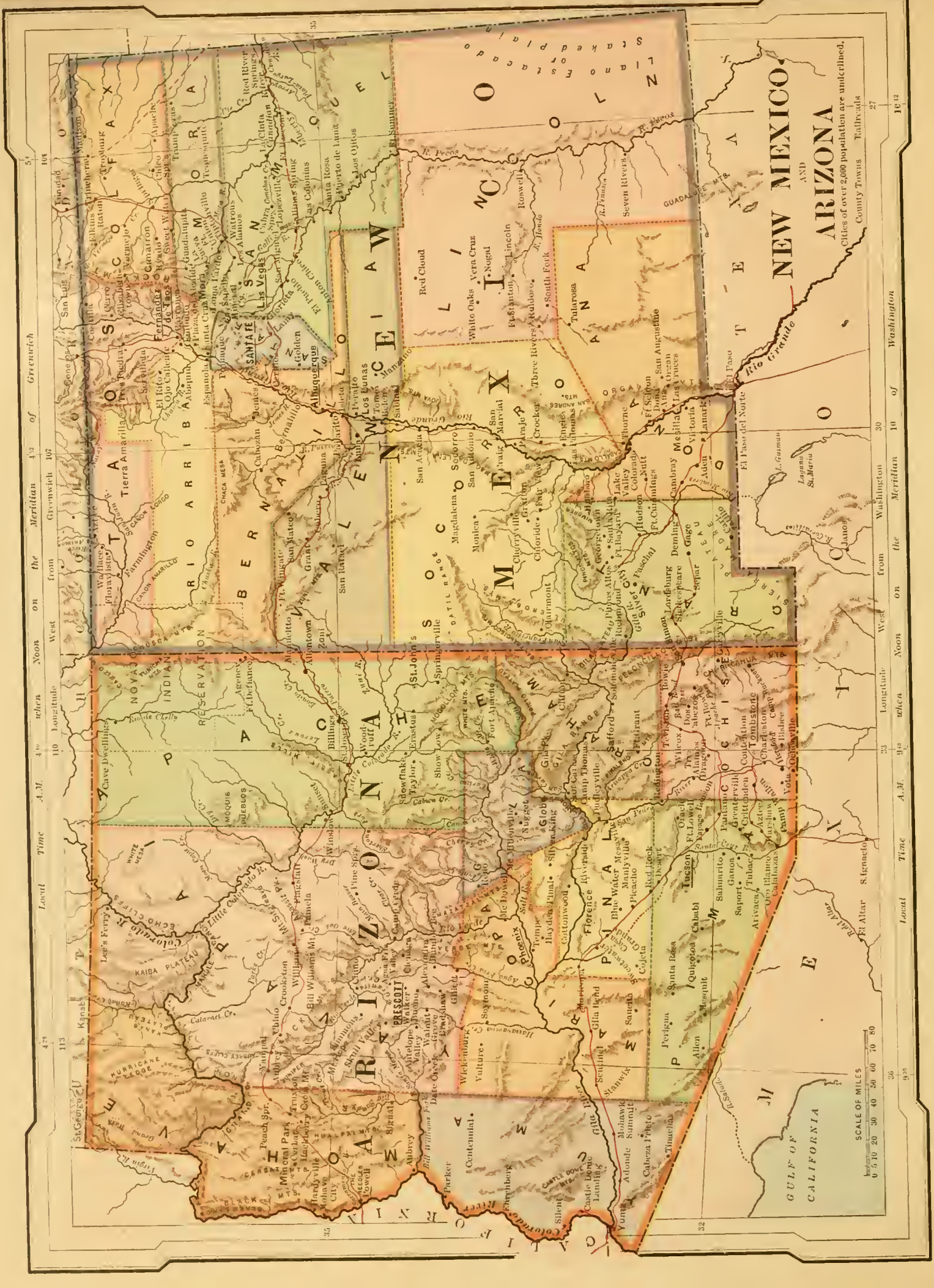
Fairview—in San Pete County, commanding a wonderful view of the lofty Mount Nebo;

Richfield—county seat of Sevier County, and trading center of the Upper Sevier valley;

Grantsville and Tooele—in Tooele County, the latter the county seat;

American Fork, Lehi, Pleasant Grove, and Spanish Fork—thriving railroad towns in Utah County, on the shores of Utah Lake; and

Heber City—county seat of Wahsatch County, and chief commercial point in the Upper Provo valley.



NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

Cities of over 2,000 population are underlined.
County Towns Tabularia

SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

Local Time	A.M.	9 ^h	Longitud	West from the Meridian	10	of Washington	16 12
36	9:30	23	Longitude	West from the Meridian	30	Washington	27

NEW MEXICO.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Situation.—What is the shape of New Mexico? According to the scale of miles, what is the length of one side of it? What state on the north? What state forms most of the eastern boundary and a part of the southern? What country on the south? What division bounds it on the west? What parallel crosses it near the middle? What degree of longitude would divide this territory into two equal parts?

Surface — What portions are most mountainous? What general mountain range crosses it, and in what direction? What minor ranges are there? Where are the more level portions? The Staked Plain? What is the general slope of the land as shown by the flowing waters?

Rivers.—What two principal rivers cross New Mexico? Describe their course. Which is the larger? What other rivers have head waters here? What parts appear to be well watered? What portions lack streams?

Counties and Cities.—How many counties in New Mexico? Through what counties does the Rio Grande flow? What important places on this river? Name the capital, and describe its location. From the map, what counties appear to be most thickly settled? In what natural regions are most of the cities and towns?



ON THE UPPER RIO GRANDE.



ANCIENT INDIAN PUEBLO.

them are found the Oscura, Organ, San Andres, Sacramento, and Guadalupe ranges. West of the Rio Grande River, the Zuñi, Datil, Tularosa, Mimbres, and Pinos Altos ranges are the most important. The eastern portion of the territory, together with much that lies up between the mountain ranges, consists of extensive plateaus, where excellent native grasses abound, and where the principal pastoral interests of the territory flourish.

III. DRAINAGE.

New Mexico sends her waters to either ocean.

The Rio Grande, which has its source in the mountains of Colorado, flows south through the territory draining its central portion, and passing out as the boundary between Texas and Mexico. It receives into its channel a great many small streams, the largest of which are the Rio Chama and Rio Puerco. Numerous small streams which drain the north-eastern part of the territory form the Canadian, and find their way through Texas, the Indian Territory, and Arkansas, into the Mississippi River as the Arkansas.

The south-eastern portion of the territory is drained by the Rio Pecos, which receives innumerable small tributaries, and joins the Rio Grande after flowing through the western part of Texas.

The waters of the western part of the territory are tributary to the Pacific Ocean through the Colorado River, which they reach by way of the head waters of the San Juan from the extreme north-western corner, the Little Colorado from the central portions, and the Gila from the south-western corner, and through some other unimportant streams.

IV. CLIMATE.

The climate of New Mexico is remarkable for its uniformity. The summers are moderate, and extremely hot weather is of rare occurrence, while the winters are neither long nor severe.

The atmosphere is pure and dry. This serves to moderate the extremes of cold in the higher localities, and of the heat in the plains and valleys. The rainy season, which usually lasts during July and August, is not a continuous rain, but is rather a season of frequent showers, which usually continue for a few hours, with periods of sun-

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 122,580 square miles. Population (1880), 119,565.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

The Territory of New Mexico is situated in the south-western portion of the United States, its western portion being traversed by the Rocky Mountains, while its eastern extends through a series of plateaus and tablelands into the great grazing regions which occupy so much of the western slope of the Mississippi valley.

It is bounded by Colorado on the north, in latitude 37° north; by the Indian Territory and Texas on the east; and by Arizona on the west, lying between the 103d and 109th degrees of longitude west from Greenwich; and on the south by Texas and Mexico in an irregular line.

New Mexico is about 370 miles long from east to west, while from north to south it is about 335 miles. It ranks fifth in size, and forty-first in population, among all the states and territories.

II. SURFACE.

The surface presents all the variety of mountain, plateau, and valley, the larger portion being a mountainous plateau.

The Santa Fé, Las Vegas, and Taos ranges, forming a part of the main axis of the Rocky Mountains, occupy a central position in the north end of the territory west of the Rio Grande River, while south of

shine. The atmosphere is heavily charged with electricity, and telegraph and other electric wires are often affected. Owing to atmospheric influences, objects at a distance appear much nearer than they really are. All the climatic influences tend to health and comfort.

V. RESOURCES.

The material natural resources of New Mexico are of great importance, though as yet they have not been so far developed as to make their value known to the commercial world.

Soil. — The soil in the valleys is a rich and sandy loam, capable of producing excellent crops; and, while the greater part of the territory is by no means an agricultural country, there are millions of acres which, with irrigation, can be made rich and productive.

Minerals. — Important discoveries of the precious minerals have been made, and enough has been developed to show that the territory is rich in gold and silver. The most important mines have been opened in the south-western portion of the territory in the vicinity of Deming, Silver City, and Lordsburg; and gold and silver are found in all the usual formations peculiar to the Rocky Mountains. Important mines are also worked in the central part of the territory in the regions around Socorro, and also in the north-west in the San Juan region.

Several varieties of iron ores are found in different parts of the territory.

Important mines of copper have been discovered, and are already worked to advantage in many parts, notably in the vicinity of Santa Rita in the south-west, and Glorieta in the north-central portions of the territory.

An excellent article of coal is found in many parts of the territory in abundance. Important mines are worked in the northern part near Raton, in the vicinity of Socorro in the central part, and in the extreme western border near Gallup and Defiance.

Among other geological products of the territory may be mentioned lead, salt, soda, sulphur, plumbago, mica, gypsum, cement, granite, and building-stone in great variety.

Forests. — The eastern portion of the territory is mostly free from timber; but the western part, including the north-central, has a good supply for home requirements.

Scenery. — The natural scenery throughout the territory is very fine, presenting every variety of wildness and beauty.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

At the present time New Mexico is pre-eminently a stock-raising region, but the mining and commercial interests are being rapidly developed.

Stock-raising. — The range is ample and generally well watered, and affords feed for cattle, with a little shifting, the year round. Vast herds roam at will, with a few watchers; while in many localities the ranges are inclosed, and cattle are kept well in hand, and an effort is made to improve the stock as well as to get them ready for the market. There are localities where the range is sufficient, but where the water is scarce; but efforts are being made to provide for this deficiency by irrigation and by artesian wells.

Sheep-raising is an important interest; and this territory has more sheep in its ranges than any other state or territory in the Union, and yields the greatest product of wool. While this business is considered a little less certain in its results, it is more profitable than cattle-raising, on account of the quicker returns from an investment.

Mining. — The mining interests of the territory embrace gold and silver mines, yielding large quantities of ore, and affording employment to thousands of men. Coal-mining is also an important industry, and the labor and capital employed are very great; while the copper, iron, and other mines all tend to enhance the mining value of the territory, which is fast assuming importance among the mining regions of the west.

Farming. — In the rich valleys there are many farms where good attention secures excellent returns. Corn, wheat, and garden products are the principal crops.

Manufactures. — The most important manufacturing interests of the territory are those connected with mining business in the way of smelters, etc., for the treatment of the ores of gold, silver, and copper, and with the railroad interests through machine-shops, etc.; though there are other manufacturing interests of no mean importance, among which may be named the production of jewelry of a peculiar style, noted for its richness and beauty.

Commerce. — The commerce of the territory consists in the marketing of its cattle and wool products, and the results of its mining interests, on the one hand, and of the purchase of the goods, wares, and merchandise demanded by her people, on the other.

The railroad facilities of the territory embrace connections with the Pacific Ocean through California and Mexico, over four different routes, and with the Atlantic and the great stock-consuming regions of the north and east by as many more. As has been the case in many other localities, the railroads have led the way to the development of the country, and much of the thrift and prosperity of this region is due to them.

Lumbering. — The lumber interests have attracted capital from the older lumbering regions of the north; and large mills are in operation in several localities, notably in the plateaus and foot-hills of the San Francisco Mountains, and in some ranges of the continental divide.

VII. GOVERNMENT.

The territory of New Mexico, like all the other territories, is largely governed under the provisions of the United States statutes.

The governor and other territorial officers are appointed by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate, and are paid out of the United States treasury.

The local legislative authority is vested in a territorial Assembly, composed of two branches. — a House of Representatives and a Legislative Council, — the members of which are elected by the people for two years. Sessions are held biennially in the even years.

The judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court with three judges, district courts, circuit courts, and other courts of inferior jurisdiction. These officers are charged with the administration of justice under the laws of the United States and of the territory.

VIII. EDUCATION.

The educational system of New Mexico is not yet fully developed; and, as in all territories, there is no public school fund. There is a territorial organization, but the more important functions of the educational work devolve upon "county boards of commissioners."

These commissioners are elected by the people, and have general charge of the public school interests of their respective counties, under the laws of the territory. In most cases, schools are provided in every district where the school population is large enough to warrant it. In the cities and towns there are very fair accommodations, and in several instances, superior facilities are afforded.

In addition to the public schools, there are numerous private and denominational schools, which are generally well supported and patronized.

IX. HISTORY.

The history of New Mexico is the history of three civilizations, and no portion of our country is so rich in traditional lore as this. While it is among the newest in settlement and material advancement, under our present civilization, it is the oldest, in point of what has been, of all the regions of our great republic.

Three hundred years ago the Spaniards made settlements in New Mexico, planting their banners upon the ruins of a civilization which had flourished and decayed before them. The Zunis, from whom they wrested the territory, had peopled a region which yields to us some of

the richest fields for antiquarian research on our continent, and which, for interesting study, is not surpassed by the classic regions of the Nile.

The principal part of this territory came under control of the United States through the "Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," Feb. 2, 1848, as the result of the war with Mexico, and by cession from the state of Texas in 1850. The Gadsden Purchase, in 1853, completed the transfer of a portion of the south-western corner of the territory.

New Mexico was organized as a territory Sept. 9, 1850, when it included much of the territory now embraced in Colorado, Arizona, and California. The territory has occupied its present limits since 1863. For twenty-five years the agricultural and stock-raising interests grew steadily but slowly; and the most important hold the United States had upon the country was through the treaty with the Mexican Government, and the presence of a few soldiers. With the development of its vast mining interests, and the extension of railroad lines in all directions through its limits, the territory has taken on a new life, and is rapidly becoming an enterprising and populous modern community.

X. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

New Mexico contains fourteen counties and the following principal cities and towns:—

Santa Fé (7,000), the capital city and metropolis of New Mexico, is situated a little north of the center of the territory. Since its occupation by the Spaniards in 1583, until within a few years, it has been important only as the seat of government and as a military, outfitting, and trading post.

The streets are generally narrow, and the older houses are built of adobe, or sun-dried bricks, among the most interesting of which is the Palace, said to have been built in 1581, and which has served as the home of the local ruler ever since. The church of San Miguel, built in 1640, and now probably the oldest church in the United States, is still in use.

With the advent of the railroad and the public school, Santa Fé has begun to show signs of a new life; and churches and other public buildings, as well as business houses, have sprung into existence, and the legends of the past are being obliterated by the unmistakable signs of progress. Surrounded by a mining region of untold wealth, and a large area of farming land, which, with irrigation and work, yields great and increasing crops, Santa Fé has at her doors every thing necessary to make her a great city. Water-works, gas-works, and a fire department are already in existence, and the city is the center of considerable manufactures and an extensive trade.

Albuquerque (8,000) is beautifully situated in Bernalillo County, in the central part of the territory, and is surrounded by a fine farming and stock-raising country. The old portion of this city dates back to the early Spanish settlements, and is principally built of adobe. The new town was laid out in 1880, and is a marvel of growth and prosperity.

It has important railroad facilities, which have done much in the way of developing the resources of the town and the surrounding country. It is supplied with gas and water works, newspapers, churches, schools, banks, hotels, and a fine opera-house. Extensive railway-shops are located here; and, in addition to the business which these shops control, it has a prosperous trade with the surrounding agricultural community. It is an important shipping-point, and has ample facilities for the transaction of a large and rapidly growing business.

Anton Chico, situated on the head waters of the Rio Pecos, is the center of a fine farming and grazing community.

Bernalillo is the county seat of Bernalillo County, and is situated on the Rio Grande, south-west of Santa Fé, in the center of a splendid agricultural

community. It is an old Mexican town, and has for many years been one of the prominent towns in this region of the country, owing to the wealth and influence of her people. It is surrounded by a fine fruit-growing district; and peaches, apples, apricots, and grapes of excellent quality are produced in abundance. It is important as an outfitting point for adjacent mining regions.

Cimmaron, formerly the county seat of Colfax County, is a beautiful village in the interior, twenty-two miles from the railroad.

Deming is situated in the south-western part of the territory, at the terminus of Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, and at its junction with the Southern Pacific. It is surrounded by a fine stock-raising country, and is the center of one of the most promising mining districts in the territory. It has a good trade across the border with Mexico, as well as with the neighboring mining camps. A United States custom-house is located here.

Fernandez de Taos is located in the valley of the Rio Grande, near the northern end of the territory, and is one of the ancient settlements of the territory, surrounded with much that is of interest to the antiquarian and the historian. It is the county seat of Taos County, and a wealthy and prosperous town. It was the home of the famous frontiersman, Kit Carson, whose grave may be found in the adjacent cemetery.

Las Cruces is one of the chief towns in the southern part of the territory. It is situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande, and is noted for the extensive and beautiful orchards and vineyards by which it is surrounded, as well as for the value of the mining interests which are tributary to it. It has also a flourishing business with the adjacent country.

Las Lunas is the county seat of Valencia County, in the central part of the territory. It is one of the old Mexican towns, and is surrounded by a fine stock-raising region, rich in flocks and herds.

Las Vegas, owing to its railway machine-shops, etc., is an important station on the great southern route. The town is well built up, has water-works, gas-works, street-railway, newspapers, banks, hotels, churches, and schools. There are many important mining regions in the adjacent mountains, while the valleys produce excellent crops of grain and vegetables. The famous Las Vegas Hot Springs are a few miles distant. The old town of Las Vegas is one of the oldest in the territory, and was an important point on the old "Santa Fé Trail."

Lordsburg is a thriving mining town in the south-western corner of the territory. The most productive mines in the vicinity are those of Shakespeare and Pyramid City.

Mesilla, the county seat of Doña Ana County, is situated on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande, and a few miles below Las Cruces, and, like its neighbor, is noted for its orchards and vineyards.

Raton is an important town in the northern end of the territory. It has excellent water-works, hotels, banks, churches, and schools. It is surrounded by a fine grazing region, and has a large trade in the supplies required by the stockmen. Important gold-mines are located in the vicinity, while silver, copper, lead, iron, and plumbago are also found. Coal-mining is the leading business interest. Railway-shops also employ a large number of people.

Rincon is the junction of two important railroads, and is a prosperous town surrounded by Mexican settlements, engaged in agriculture and stock-raising.

Silver City, the county seat of Grant County, is an important town. The business is largely with the adjacent mines. It is well built, having several banks, numerous large wholesale stores, besides stamp-mills, planing-mills, hotels, churches, and public schools.

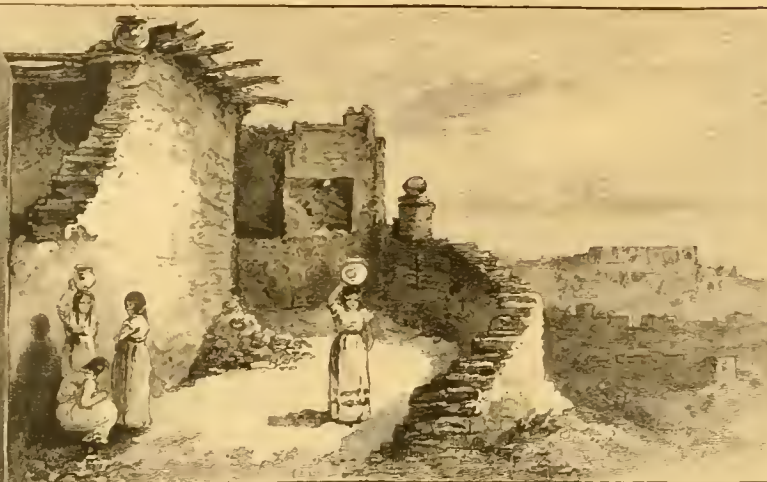
Socorro, the county seat of Socorro County, is an important mining center, many of the best mines in the territory lying in the immediate vicinity. It is beautifully situated in the valley of the Rio Grande, and has large and prosperous outfitting stores, fine churches, and good schools. Extensive stamp-mills and smelting-works are established here.

Springer, the county seat of Colfax County, is a prosperous town in the northern part of the state. It is surrounded by a rich stock region, and has a good trade, supplying a large section of country.

ARIZONA.



IN THE GRAND CAÑON.



CLIFF VILLAGE

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Situation.—What division forms the northern boundary of Arizona? What the eastern? What country bounds it on the south? What states on the west? What important river bounds it on the west? What is its general shape? What parallel marked on the map crosses the southern part? According to the scale of miles, what is the distance across

it from north to south? From east to west?

Surface.—What is the general character of its surface? Name some of the mountains in the south-east. In the central region. Is the average elevation of Arizona high, or low? What celebrated cañon is partly in this section?

Rivers.—What river system drains this region? What are the two principal branches here? Give the location and describe the course of the larger one. The smaller one. Are there many small streams?

Counties and Cities.—What counties in the northern part? How many and what counties in the southern half? Which county is the largest in extent? The smallest? Name and locate the capital. Judging from the map, do most of the people live among the mountains, or on the plains?

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 113,020 square miles. Population, 41,580.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Situation.—Arizona lies between Mexico on the south and Utah on the north. It is included between the parallels of $31^{\circ} 37'$ and 37° north latitude, and between the meridians of $109^{\circ} 3'$ and $114^{\circ} 25'$ west longitude.

Extent.—In shape it is nearly a square,—370 miles long north and south, and 350 miles wide east and west. In area it is about two-thirds as large as California.

territory. The largest valley is that of the Gila River, and the most stupendous cañon that of the Colorado.

III. DRAINAGE.

Almost the entire area of Arizona is drained by the Colorado River and its tributaries. This great river is one of the longest west of the Rocky Mountains, in which it takes its rise by two branches called the Grand and Green rivers. These rivers unite in Utah, and thence the Colorado flows by a generally south-west course into the Gulf of California. Including Green River, the larger of these head streams, it is about 1,800 miles in length. Its waters assume a reddish color from the falling of the rains upon a soil of red clay: hence the name *Colorado* or *Colored River*.

The Colorado has worn through the soft strata of sandstone a narrow cañon to the depth of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet. This dark and gloomy river gorge, 400 miles long, with its stupendous walls, is noted for its grand and desolate scenery.

The Gila River, the largest tributary of the Colorado, 500 miles long, drains the southern section of the territory. It is a shallow stream during the dry season, but in the season of rains discharges a great volume of muddy and yellow water.

A few insignificant streams on the extreme southern border of the territory flow through Mexico into the Gulf of California. With this exception, the Colorado receives the entire drainage of Arizona.

IV. CLIMATE.

Arizona has a dry climate. The south-western part of the territory is the driest and hottest region in the United States. In the low and sandy valley of the Colorado, in the vicinity of Yuma, the summer heat is intense, the thermometer frequently rising to 115° in the shade.

The average annual rainfall in this section rarely reaches three inches.

The elevated *mesas* and the mountain regions of central and eastern

Arizona have cooler summers, more abundant rains, and colder winters. The rains fall chiefly in the months of July, August, and September.

V. RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES.

Minerals. — Arizona is rich in mines of silver, gold, copper, coal, and salt. Mining is the chief industrial pursuit. The development of the mineral resources is recent; but in 1882 the total product of the mines of Arizona was estimated at \$12,000,000.

Agriculture. — The greater part of Arizona is too dry for tillage. The valley lands, when irrigated by water from the rivers, produce grain, Indian-corn, beans, vegetables, and fruits, — such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, oranges, lemons, and figs.

The cultivated lands mostly lie along the Gila River, and in the small mountain valleys of the central and eastern parts of the territory.

The mountain slopes and valleys afford good natural pasturage, and stock-raising is an important pursuit.

Forests and Vegetation. — In the central and eastern parts of Arizona there are extensive forests of coniferous trees, such as pines, cedars, and junipers; but, as a whole, Arizona is sparsely wooded.

On the arid *mesas*, or level tablelands, the characteristic vegetation is the sage-brush, cactus, prickly-pear, and the maguey or century plant.

Among the peculiar trees is the *mesquite*, which bears a bean-like seed, largely used by the Indians for food.

In the elevated valleys of the mountains the potato is indigenous.

Commerce. — The trade of Arizona consists chiefly in the export of bullion and ores, and the import of bread-stuffs and manufactured articles.

The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the southern part of the territory, connecting it with California and the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi valley. This line of road, and the Atlantic and Pacific, which crosses the territory east and west near its central part, give to Arizona excellent facilities for exchanging the products of her mines, and the increase of her fields and herds, for the manufactures of the east. The recent progress of the territory is largely due to these advantages for ready and direct transportation. The Colorado River is navigable for small steamers as far as the mouth of the Grand Cañon.

Manufactures. — The manufactures are limited chiefly to lumber and flour.

VI. GOVERNMENT.

Arizona has a territorial government, organized by Act of Congress in 1863.

The chief executive officers are the governor and the secretary, who are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate.

The Legislature is elected by the people at the biennial territorial election, and meets once in two years in regular session, on the 1st of January of odd years. The session is limited to sixty days; and both senators and representatives are elected for terms of two years.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, the judges of which are appointed by the President and Senate of the United States for a term of four years.

VII. EDUCATION.

The territory has an organized system of public schools, which are under the general supervision of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, elected by the people.

The schools of Tucson, Prescott, and other mining towns, are in good condition and liberally sustained.

VIII. HISTORY.

Down to the close of the Mexican war all of Arizona belonged to Mexico. By the treaty of 1848 the part north of the Gila became the property of the United States; and in 1853 the balance of the territory was acquired by means of the Gadsden Purchase.

According to the treaty of 1848, the boundary between Mexico and the United States was to be the Rio Grande, from its mouth to New Mexico; thence to the river Gila; that river to its junction with the Colorado; then in a straight line to the Pacific, at a point ten miles south of San Diego. Soon afterwards the United States acquired by the Gadsden Purchase a considerable strip of the territory of Northern Mexico, including a good part of Arizona.

Until 1863 the territory formed a part of Utah. In that year it was separately organized by Act of Congress; but its progress was very much retarded by the hostile Apaches and other savage Indian tribes. With the extension of railroads into and through the territory, and the development of its rich mines of gold and silver, these hostile bands have gradually been driven out or restrained, and this territory has entered upon an era of rapid and substantial development in industry, wealth, and population.

IX. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Arizona is divided into nine counties, and contains the following cities and towns: —

Prescott is the capital of the territory, and county seat of Yavapai County. It is situated in a beautiful mountain valley, and enjoys a delightful climate. The place is the center of a considerable trade in lumber, cattle, etc. Its elevation is over 5,500 feet.

Yuma, in Yuma County, on the Colorado River, lies near the boundary line of Mexico, and directly opposite Fort Yuma in California. It is an important trading town, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is fast growing in population and importance. It is also the *entrepot* of a large river trade on the lower Colorado.

Tucson, in Pima County, 250 miles from Yuma, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is near several rich silver districts, and is an important center of business and travel. It is the commercial center of the rich Santa Cruz region, and has a large business in cattle, bullion, and farm products.

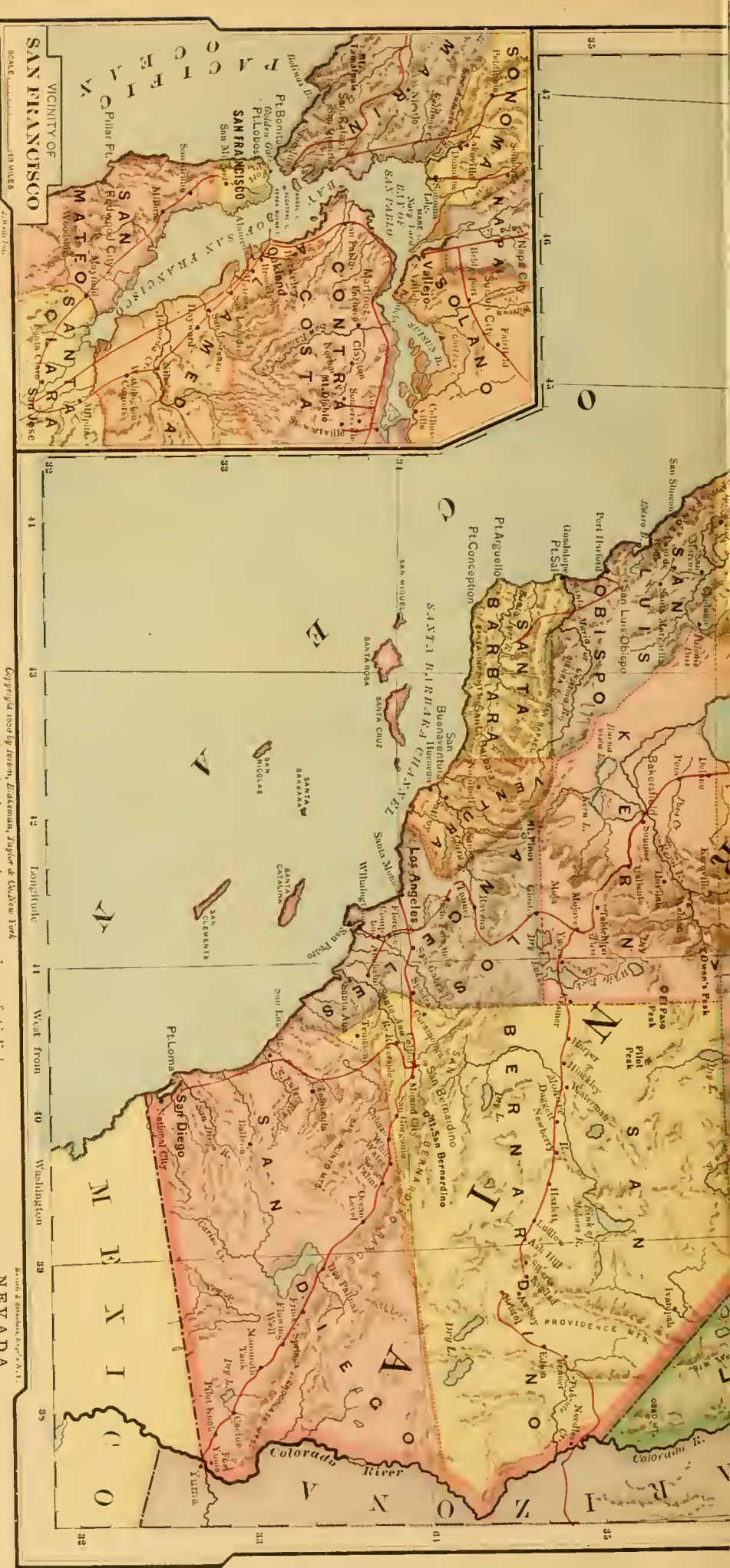
Tombstone, in Cochise County, is the center of a rich grazing and mining district. It has had a very rapid growth, and now ranks as one of the largest cities in the territory.

Phoenix, in Maricopa County, is the center of trade and supplies for a number of prosperous mining districts, and is rapidly growing in importance.

Florence is an important town in Pinal County, on the Gila River. It is surrounded by a fertile farming region, and has a large trade in supplying the mining districts in the vicinity and in reducing and shipping their product.

Globe City, in Gila County, is the center of trade for an extensive mining district on the eastern slope of the Pinal Mountains.

The following enterprising places are also worthy of mention: **Tubac**, in Pima County; **Ehrenberg** and **Castle Dome City**, in Yuma County; **Wickenburg**, in Maricopa County; **Safford**, in Graham County; and **Aubrey City** and **Hardyville**, in Mohave County. All these towns are places of considerable trade in connection with the mining and shipping interests of the territory.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

CALIFORNIA.

Situation.—What state forms the northern boundary of California? What degree of latitude divides these states? What country on the south? What parallel named on the map nearly marks the southern boundary? How many degrees north and south does this state extend? How many miles? How is it bounded on the east? How on the west? Its average width is how many miles, according to the scale? What is the length of its coast line? Its general direction? What meridian nearly equally divides the state? What points on the Atlantic coast correspond with its northern and southern limits?

Surface.—What mountain range in the eastern portion of California? Its direction and extent? What general mountain range in the western part? Its direction and extent? What is the character of the country between these ranges? What is the most important valley in the northern portion? Describe its extent. The most noted valley in the southern-central portion? How extensive? What is the character of the seacoast? What are the most noted mountain peaks? Where is the Yosemite region? What is the surface of the southern part of the state? How is this peculiar as shown by the rivers?

Lakes and Rivers.—What is the most important river of California? Describe its course. Through what bodies of water does it reach the ocean? What large stream from the south flows into the same waters? In what directions do the tributaries in this central river system flow? What considerable streams rise in the Coast Range and empty into the Pacific Ocean? Name the principal lakes. Which is the largest, and where is it located? What noted lake at the angle of the state and partly in Nevada? What peculiarity have all these lakes? *Ans.*—They have no surface outlet.

Counties.—How many counties in California? Name those located in the Sacramento valley. Those that border on San Francisco Bay. Those that border on the Pacific Ocean south of San Francisco. North of San Francisco. [What county do you live in? Bound it. In what part of the state? In what direction, and how far, from the capital? What is the county seat? Which is the largest county in extent? The smallest?

Cities.—Name and locate the state capital. The largest city. How far, and in what direction, from the capital? What chief cities in the central part of the state? In the northern half? In the southern half? What is the most important seaport? Where located? What others? Are there many harbors on the coast? What parts of the state are most thickly settled? What parts the most sparsely settled?

Situation.—How is Nevada bounded on the north? On the east? What state forms most of the boundary on the south and the boundary on the west? What parallel marks its northern limit? What meridian its eastern limit? What is the shape of the state? In what high natural region is the state located? In what part of this plateau?

Surface.—What is the general character of the surface? What are the principal mountain ranges in the western part? In the middle part? In the eastern part? Is the general elevation high?

Lakes and Rivers.—What lakes in the north-western part? What one partly in California? Have these lakes any surface outlet? Name and locate the largest river. Name its chief tributaries on the south. On the north. What part of the state does not appear to be well watered?

Counties and Cities.—How many counties in Nevada? How do they compare in extent? Name the three central counties. What counties west of Churchill County? What and where is the capital of the state? What other chief cities, and where located? [What county do you live in? Bound it. In what part of the state? What is the county seat?]

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100

124 123 122 121 Longitude 120 West 119 From 118 Greenwich 117 116 115 114



CALIFORNIA.



SHEEP RANGE

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 158,360 square miles. Population (1880), 864,686; estimated population (1883), 1,000,000.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Situation. — California, the largest and most populous of the Pacific States, borders on the Pacific Ocean. It is included between $32^{\circ} 31'$ and 42° north latitude, and 120° and $124^{\circ} 15'$ west longitude.

Extent. — In shape it is an irregular oblong, about 750 miles long and 200 miles wide. It is three times as large as the New England States, and, excepting Texas, is the largest state in the Union.

II. SURFACE.

Physical Divisions. — California may be divided into five distinct sections: (1) the mountain region of the Sierra Nevada; (2) the plains of the Sacramento valley; (3) the coast belt; (4) the plateau east of the Sierra Nevada, on the border of the Great Basin; (5) the Colorado desert, in the south-east.

Mountains. — The Sierra Nevada Mountains extend north and south nearly two-thirds of the entire length of the state. The average width of this great range is about 70 miles. The western slope to the Sacramento valley is very gradual, and is 60 miles long; the eastern slope to the Great Basin, short and precipitous, not exceeding 10 miles in length.

The loftiest summits are Mount Whitney (14,887 feet) in the south, and Mount Shasta (14,440 feet) in the north. The average height of the crest summits is from 6,000 to 9,000 feet.

The higher peaks of this range are snow-clad all the year round, and are the retreats of numerous small glaciers, — the remaining fragments of a system of mighty glaciers that once covered the entire chain.

The Coast Range extends in parallel ridges, near the Pacific, the entire length of the state, 750 miles. It is from 20 to 40 miles wide, and is less than half the average height of the Sierra Nevada.

Its most noted peaks are Mount Hamilton (4,448 feet), the site of the



SACRAMENTO



VINE-GROWING.

famous Lick Astronomical Observatory; St. Helena, in Napa valley (4,343 feet); Mount Tamalpais (2,604 feet), and Monte Diablo (3,848 feet), near the Bay of San Francisco; and Mount San Bernardino (11,600 feet), in the southern part of the state.

Valleys. — In the central part of the state the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range are nearly parallel; but in the north and towards the south the two chains run together, and inclose the Sacramento valley. This great central valley is 400 miles in length and from 20 to 50 miles in width. It is drained from the north by the Sacramento River, and from the south by the San Joaquin. The Coast Range is intersected

by numerous small valleys opening towards the ocean, the most important of which are the Russian River, Napa, Santa Clara, Salinas, and San Gabriel valleys.

The Colorado desert, in the south-eastern part of the state, east of the San Bernardino Mountains, belongs to the Great Basin, but has a very moderate elevation, and in some places is below the level of the sea. It is dry, sandy, hot, and barren.

The plateau region, east of the Sierra Nevada, is a part of the Great Basin, which includes Nevada and Utah. It is an arid country, generally destitute of vegetation, with the exception of sage brush and bunch grass and the forests on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Scenery. — California is noted for its picturesque scenery.

The Yosemite Valley, in the heart of the Sierra Nevada, attracts tourists from all parts of the world. It is a glacial valley seven miles long, and a mile and a half wide, with almost vertical walls of solid granite from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in height. It has numerous waterfalls, of which the most remarkable is the Yosemite Falls, where the water plunges down 1,600 feet in one unbroken sheet, and 2,600 feet in three leaps.

Mount Shasta, in the extreme northern part of the state, is a volcanic cone, which rises 14,440 feet above the level of the sea, and 10,000 feet above the level of the surrounding plateau. It is one of the most beautiful of mountains; and the surrounding country is a favorite resort for tourists and hunters.

The Big Tree Groves, near the Yosemite Valley, contain some of the largest trees in the world.

Lake Tahoe is a favorite resort for summer tourists.

III. DRAINAGE.

The two largest rivers, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, drain the Sacramento basin, and flow into the Bay of San Francisco. Their tributaries rise in the summits of the Sierra Nevada, which supply an abundance of water from melting ice and snow during the long dry season.

The Sacramento River, 400 miles long, rises in the lakes of the mountain region around Mount Shasta, and flows south into the Bay of San Francisco. It is navigable for small steamers to Red Bluff, 300 miles. Its chief tributaries are the American, Yuba, and Feather rivers.

The San Joaquin, 350 miles long, rises in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and flows north into the Bay of San Francisco. It is navigable for large steamers to Stockton, 120 miles, and for small steamers 75 miles farther. Its chief tributaries are the Kings, Kern, Merced, Tuolumne, Fresno, Stanislaus, Calaveras, and Mokelumne rivers.

The smaller rivers which flow directly into the Pacific are the Klamath River, Eel River, and Russian River, north of the Bay of San Francisco; and the Salinas River and Santa Ana River, to the south of that bay.

The rivers of the plateau and desert region east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains have no outlet to the ocean. They are small streams that terminate in salt lakes, or disappear by evaporation in the "sinks" of the desert.

The most important of these rivers are the Mohave (*mo-hä've*), which sinks in the sands of the Mohave desert; Owens River, which flows into Owens Lake (salt); the Truckee, which flows into Pyramid Lake in Nevada; Carson River; and Walker River.

Lakes. — Lake Tahoe, two thirds in California and one third in Nevada, is in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. It is 20 miles long, 10 miles wide, and is noted for its beautiful mountain scenery.

Clear Lake, in the Coast Range, north of the Bay of San Francisco, is a favorite summer resort.

Tulare Lake is a large and shallow sheet of water which lies in the southern part of the Sacramento valley, and has its outlet in the San Joaquin River.

Mono Lake lies at the foot of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, in a region of extinct volcanic cones. Its waters, like those of Great

Salt Lake in Utah, are so intensely salt, bitter, and alkaline, that no fish can live in them.

Owens Lake, south-east of Mono, is also a saline lake.

In the northern part of the state, on the boundary line of Oregon, there is a group of fresh-water lakes, of which the largest are Goose, Rhett, and Klamath lakes.

IV. CLIMATE.

The climate of California is sub-tropical. There are two seasons, — a dry season, from May to November (summer); and a rainy season, from November to May (winter). Snow falls only in the mountain regions. In general, the climate is healthful, breezy, and invigorating, subject to no sudden extremes of heat and cold. In the coast belt the climate is remarkably mild and equable. In the Sacramento basin and the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada the summer is very hot and dry, but the rainy season is cool and delightful.

The rain-winds of California are the south-west return trade-winds, which have their moisture condensed as they strike the cool mountain slopes and summits.

In summer the great tropical rain-belt of the trade-winds is moved from 7° to 10° farther north than in winter. As a consequence the return trade-winds descend to the earth mostly to the northward of California. Besides, any rain-clouds falling upon California have their moisture dissipated and absorbed by the hot air rising from the heated earth during the long, dry, hot summer.

The cause of the equable climate along the coast belt is the return Japan current, which moves in a broad stream from 20 to 30 miles wide the entire length of the coast. This current in winter is warmer than the neighboring land: in summer it is cooler. This difference of temperature renders the climate more equable, and also causes the dense fogs prevailing along the coast both in summer and winter.

The strong, chilling, and fog-laden winds that blow in San Francisco during the summer months are caused by the cold-air currents that rush from the ocean through the Golden Gate into the heated valley of the Sacramento.

V. NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Soil. — The soil of the valleys and rolling hills is fertile and easily tilled, and is well adapted to the production of the cereals and the vine. The tulé lands along the banks of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin are exceedingly productive when reclaimed and protected by levees from overflow.

Minerals. — California is rich in minerals, of which the most important is gold. The gold region lies chiefly on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Quicksilver-mines are numerous in the northern part of the Coast Range.

Petroleum is found in the coast belt south of San Francisco.

The only coal-mines in the state which are extensively worked are near Monte Diablo, in Contra Costa County.

There are also in California valuable deposits of iron, copper, and tin, though they are not extensively worked.

Forests. — The western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and of the Coast Range north of the Bay of Monterey, are covered by extensive forests of conifers, such as pine, fir, and redwood.

The most durable lumber for building purposes is supplied by the redwood trees of the Coast Range.

The oak and sycamore are found in the valleys and foot-hills.

The Sacramento valley, the southern coast belt, and the plateau and desert region east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, are almost destitute of trees.

The "Big Trees" (*Sequoia gigantea*) are among the wonders of the world. Some of these trees are over 100 feet in circumference and 300 feet in height. The best known groves are the Calaveras Grove and the Mariposa Grove, both near the Yosemite Valley. There is a forest belt of these trees, from three to six miles in width, extending along

the Sierra Nevada from the Yosemite region southward for 120 miles. The *Sequoia* furnishes excellent lumber resembling redwood.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is the leading occupation, the annual wheat-crop alone exceeding in value the annual product of the gold and silver mines. Owing to the diversity of climate, surface, and soil, the agricultural products are exceedingly varied.

The Cereals. — In wheat-growing, California ranks as one of the leading states. Barley and oats are extensively raised.

The Grape. — The culture of the grape ranks next in importance to wheat-raising. The vine thrives in nearly all parts of the state below an elevation of 4,000 feet. The annual wine product already exceeds 12,000,000 gallons. In the hot and dry Sacramento basin and in the southern part of the state the grapes are made into raisins.

Fruit. — The central and northern sections of the state are favorable to the culture of apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, and cherries. Great quantities of plums and apricots are put up in cans for export, and pears and grapes are extensively shipped by rail to Eastern cities.

Dried prunes, plums, and peaches are important articles of export. The coast belt south of Santa Barbara is noted for the production of the citrus fruits, — oranges, lemons, and limes.

Other Products. — Bee-culture is an important industry in San Diego and Los Angeles counties, and great quantities of the finest honey are sent to Eastern markets. Olive-oil is an important product of the olive-orchards. Cotton and tobacco grow in the state, but are not extensively cultivated. Potatoes and other vegetables are grown along the coast and in the bay counties.

Mining. — For twenty years after the discovery of gold in 1848, mining was the leading industry in California; but since that period it has ranked second in importance to agriculture.

The annual gold product does not now exceed \$17,000,000; but formerly, for many years in succession, the annual yield exceeded \$50,000,000. The total product of the mines since 1848 is estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.

Gold is obtained from "quartz-mines" by crushing gold-bearing quartz-rock, and from gravel banks by washing away the earth with streams of water forced by heavy pressure through strong hose-pipe.

Prominent among the other industries are stock-raising, lumbering, varied manufactures, and a large domestic and foreign trade.

Stock-raising. — The rolling hills and the mountain slopes of California afford pasturage for large herds of cattle, horses, and sheep. The coast belt north of San Francisco is noted for its dairy products.

Lumbering. — In the redwood forests of the coast north of San Francisco, and in some parts of the Sierra Nevada, saw-mills are numerous, and lumbering is the chief industry.

Manufactures. — The most important manufactured products are lumber, flour, wine, liquors, mining machinery, iron-work, woollens, boots and shoes, leather, clothing, canned and dried fruits.

Commerce. — California has an extensive export and import trade. It is connected by steamship lines with China, Japan, India, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, Mexico, and South America. It is connected with the Atlantic states by two transcontinental railroads, by a steamship line *via* Panama, and by sailing-vessels around Cape Horn. Its chief exports are wheat, wine, wool, gold, dried and canned fruits. Its chief imports are tea, coffee, sugar, and manufactured articles of all descriptions.

VII. GOVERNMENT.

The government of California is administered under the provisions of the state constitution, which was adopted in the year 1879.

State Government. — The officers of the executive department of the state government are the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, surveyor-general, clerk

of the Supreme Court, and superintendent of public instruction, all elected by direct vote of the people for a term of four years.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of forty members, elected for four years, and of an Assembly of eighty members, elected for two years. The Legislature holds biennial sessions.

The judicial power is vested in the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, in a Supreme Court, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as may be established by law. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and six associate justices.

Local Government. — The officers of a county government are a board of supervisors, board of education, treasurer, assessor, tax-collector, district-attorney, sheriff, surveyor, county clerk, and superintendent of common schools. The unit of political division is the school district, the officers of which consist of three school trustees, elected by direct vote of the people for a term of three years.

National Representation. — California is represented in Congress at Washington by two senators and six representatives, and hence is entitled to eight electoral votes.

VIII. EDUCATION.

The state has a well-organized system of public schools.

The state constitution provides that a free school shall be maintained in every school district for at least six months in the year.

The schools are supported partly by state, by county, and by district taxation.

Each county has a county superintendent of common schools, elected by the people for a term of four years, and a county board of education, consisting of the county superintendent and four members appointed by the county board of supervisors. The county board of education prescribes the text-books and course of study, and examines teachers. Each school district has a board of trustees of three members, elected at special school elections for three years, one member being elected each year. The school trustees appoint teachers, build schoolhouses, and have the local government of the schools.

California raises annually, by direct state tax, more than a million of dollars for the support of public schools; and the total expenditure for schools in 1883 was over three millions of dollars.

State Institutions. — The State University of California, at Berkeley, is well endowed, and is free to both young men and young women. The State Normal School, at San José, is attended by a large number of students; and the Branch State Normal School at Los Angeles is a flourishing institution. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind is located at Berkeley.

There are numerous denominational colleges and seminaries and many excellent private schools.

IX. HISTORY.

Upper or *Alta* California was first explored by the Spaniards, within fifty years after the discovery of America by Columbus.

The name "California" was given by the Spaniards to the region north of Mexico. The name is taken from an old Crusader romance which was very popular in the days of Cortez.

The Spaniards made their first settlement in Upper California, at San Diego, in 1769. San Diego was the first of a series of Missions, which the Spanish Catholic missionaries established in California, running north from San Diego to San Francisco. Into these Missions the Indians were gathered, and the Padres, or Roman Catholic priests, taught them the arts of civilization. They cultivated the vine, the olive, and the fig, and lived in spacious houses, built of *adobe*, or sun-dried bricks.

In 1822 Mexico threw off the yoke of Spain, and became an independent republic. Alta or Upper California was then made a Mexican province. The first American settlers found their way into California in 1843. In 1846 the war between the United States and Mexico began. The Americans in California immediately raised the "bear flag," and asserted their independence of Mexico. At this time Capt. John C.

Fremont, who had been sent west to survey a new route to Oregon, arrived in California. Fremont united with the Americans, who were successful in several encounters with the Mexicans.

In July, 1846, Commodore Sloat, then commander of the United States fleet on the Pacific coast, hearing of the declaration of war, took possession of Monterey. A little later, Stockton superseded Sloat. He took San Diego, and, aided by Fremont, captured Los Angeles. Late in the year, Gen. Kearney, with a small column from the army operating against Mexico on the northern line, reached California after a long and toilsome march from Santa Fé, in New Mexico. Kearney arrived in time to take part in the battle of San Gabriel, Jan. 8, 1847. This action overthrew the Spanish power, and established the authority of the United States in California.

The Mexican war was ended by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848. It was just before this treaty was concluded that the first discovery of gold in California took place (Jan. 19, 1848), — a discovery which resulted in founding a great state on the Pacific coast.

The news of the discovery reached the States: and it soon spread throughout the world that California was the golden land, the true "El Dorado." An extraordinary rush of immigration to the diggings now set in. Some crossed the thousands of miles of dreary and desolate plains, others braved the deadly climate of the Panama route, while still others made the long circumnavigation of Cape Horn. In 1849, between the months of April and January, nearly forty thousand emigrants arrived at the port of San Francisco.

California was soon ready to become a state. In September, 1849, a convention met at Monterey and framed a state constitution. Congress admitted California into the Union, Sept. 9, 1850.

The history of California may be divided into two periods, — the period of "gold and experiment," and the period of "wheat and growth."

The first period began with the discovery of gold, and lasted till about 1860. During this period the great object of the people was to accumulate a fortune and return "home." The second period began when the population ceased to be exclusively a mining population and commenced to develop the agricultural resources of the state.

After some years it was found that the yearly returns derived from the export of wheat were fully equal to the value of the gold produced.

With the period of "wheat and growth," people began to think of making their homes on the Pacific coast. They found they had every inducement to do so in its remarkable climate and its rich returns for human industry.

The subsequent progress of California has been both rapid and healthful. The pioneers of California were, as a rule, young men of energy and brains. Many were finely educated. This has given a very bright and progressive character to California life and civilization.

X. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

California is divided into fifty-two counties, and contains the following leading cities and towns: —

San Francisco, the largest city of the Pacific coast, is a great commercial and manufacturing seaport. In foreign commerce it ranks as the fourth city in the United States. The foundation of its commercial greatness is its magnificent harbor, the finest on the whole coast.

The city is situated on a low sandy peninsula lying between the Bay of San Francisco and the Pacific Ocean. The bay is a beautiful sheet of water 60 miles long and 10 miles wide. The entrance to this landlocked harbor is through the Golden Gate, a narrow strait one mile wide.

The manufactures consist of mining-machinery, iron-work, woolen goods, boots and shoes, leather, clothing, cigars, carriages, furniture, and agricultural implements.

The chief exports are wheat, wine, wool, gold, canned and dried fruits.

The chief imports are manufactured goods of all kinds, sugar, coffee, and tea.

San Francisco is the site of a United States branch mint, the largest and finest in the world.

Sacramento, in Sacramento County, on the Sacramento River, 120 miles from its mouth, is the capital of the state. The state Capitol is an imposing building, erected at a cost of three millions of dollars. Sacramento is the site of the extensive machine-shops of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is in the center of a rich farming region, and has an extensive trade.

Oakland, in Alameda County, on the east side of the Bay of San Francisco, 10 miles from San Francisco, ranks in population as the second city in the state. It is closely connected with San Francisco by ferries. It is a favorite place of residence on account of its trees, its gardens, and its mild climate. The city has important manufactories of hosiery, cotton goods, nails, etc.

Los Angeles, in Los Angeles County, is the business center of Southern California. It is noted for its orange groves and vineyards, and is a favorite winter resort for Eastern tourists. It is the seat of the Branch State Normal School.

San José, in Santa Clara County, is the trade center of the beautiful and highly cultivated valley of Santa Clara. It is the seat of the State Normal School and of the College of Notre Dame.

Stockton, in San Joaquin County, on the San Joaquin River, has a large agricultural trade with the surrounding country. It is the seat of the State Asylum for the Insane.

Alameda — contiguous to Oakland, is, like that city, a famous place of residence for people doing business in San Francisco.

Berkeley — contiguous to Oakland on the north, is the seat of the University of California and of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

Chico — in Butte County, has an important trade in farm products and lumber.

Eureka — in Humboldt County, on Humboldt Bay, in the redwood region, has the largest lumber trade in the state.

Fresno — in Fresno County, in the southern part of the San Joaquin valley, is the trade center of a large vine and fruit growing region made fertile by irrigation.

Grass Valley — in Nevada County, is a mountain town in the midst of extensive quartz-mines.

Modesto — in Stanislaus County, in the San Joaquin valley, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is the trade center of a large agricultural region.

Monterey — in Monterey County, on Monterey Bay, is a fashionable summer resort.

Marysville — in Yuba County, has an extensive mining and agricultural trade.

Napa — in Napa County, on the Napa valley branch of the California Pacific Railroad, commands the trade of the beautiful and fertile Napa valley. It is the site of a branch State Asylum for the Insane.

Nevada City — in Nevada County, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is situated in a rich gold region, and has an extensive mining business.

Petaluma — in Sonoma County, on the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad, and at the head of navigation on Petaluma Creek, is an important shipping point for the farm products of Sonoma County.

Port Costa — in Contra Costa County, on the Bay of San Francisco, 30 miles from the city of San Francisco, is the chief point for the ocean shipment of wheat. It contains immense warehouses for storing grain, and has the largest flour-mill in the state.

Placerville — in El Dorado County, is the terminus of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad. It was formerly a famous mining town.

Red Bluff — in Tehama County, at the head of light steamer navigation on the Sacramento, commands the trade of the upper Sacramento valley.

Santa Barbara — in Santa Barbara County, on

the seacoast, is a favorite resort for invalids and tourists, on account of its charming climate.

San Bernardino — in San Bernardino County, in the southern part of the state, is surrounded by vineyards and orange groves. It is on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has an extensive trade with Arizona.

Santa Cruz — in Santa Cruz County, is a noted summer resort for sea-bathing. It has manufactures of paper, powder, lime, and leather.

Santa Clara — in Santa Clara County, is surrounded by an extensive fruit-growing region. It is the seat of the University of the Pacific and of the Santa Clara College.

San Diego — in San Diego County, on San Diego Bay, has one of the finest harbors of the Pacific coast. It is connected by rail with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Colton.

San Quentin — in Marin County, on the Bay of San Francisco, is the site of the State Prison of California.

Santa Rosa — in Sonoma County, is the business center of the fertile Russian River valley.

San Rafael — in Marin County, on the shores of the Bay of San Francisco, is a favorite summer resort on account of its delightful summer climate.

St. Helena — in Napa valley, is surrounded by extensive vineyards, and has an extensive trade in wine.

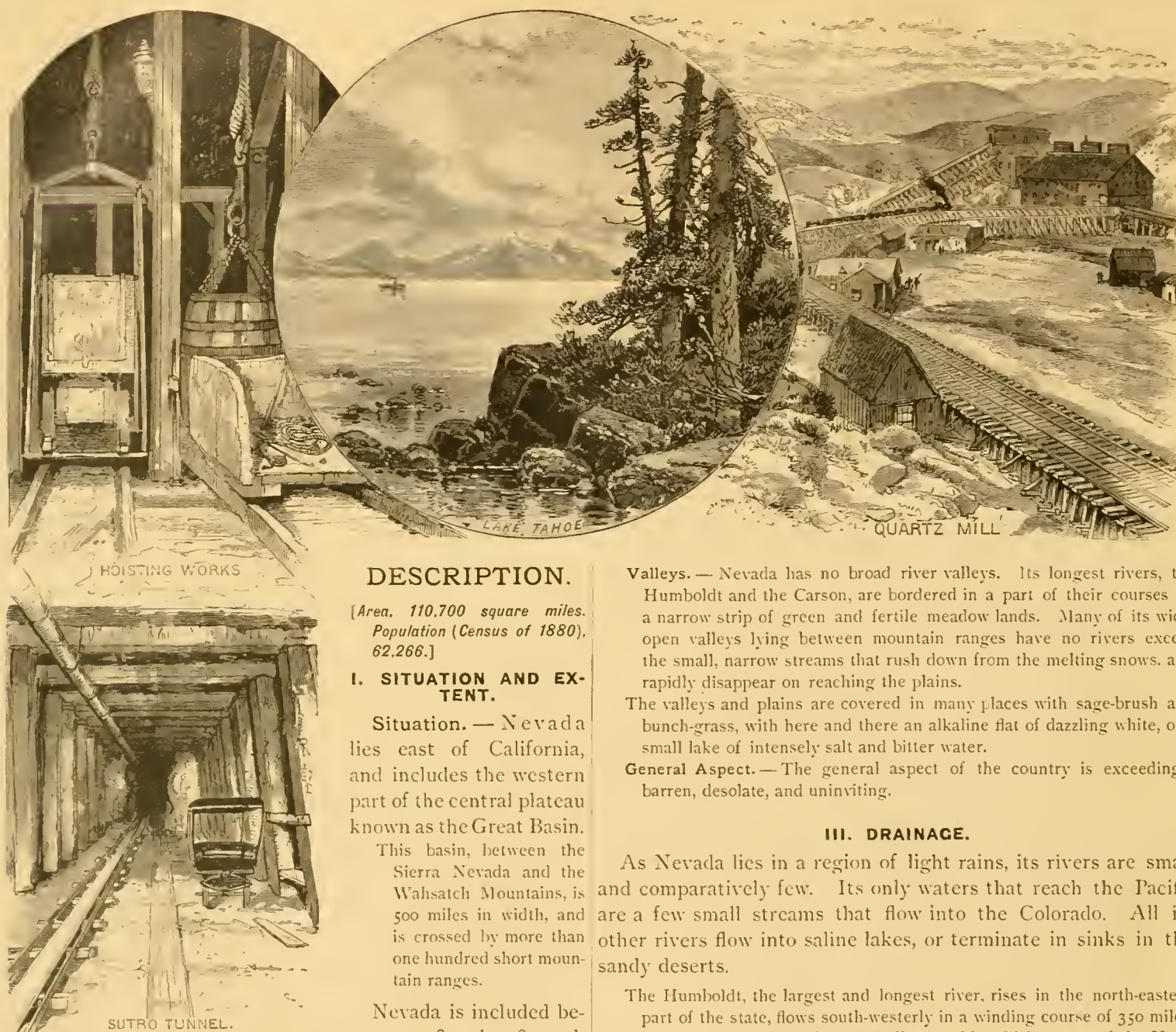
Truckee — in Nevada County, near the crest of the Sierra, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet, has extensive saw-mills and lumber manufactories, run by the water-power of the Truckee River. It is in the vicinity of Donner Lake and Lake Tahoe. In winter snow falls to a great depth.

Vallejo — in Solano County, on the Bay of San Francisco, is the bay terminus of the Napa Valley and the California Pacific railroads. Near the city, on Mare Island, is a United States navy-yard, — the only one on the Pacific coast.

Visalia — in Tulare County, is the trade center of an extensive grain-growing region in the San Joaquin valley.

Yreka — in Siskiyou County, is in the extreme northern part of the state. It was once a famous mining town, but is now the trade center of an agricultural and stock-raising country. It is on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad.

NEVADA.

**DESCRIPTION.**

[Area, 110,700 square miles.
Population (Census of 1880),
62,266.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Situation. — Nevada lies east of California, and includes the western part of the central plateau known as the Great Basin.

This basin, between the Sierra Nevada and the Wahsatch Mountains, is 500 miles in width, and is crossed by more than one hundred short mountain ranges.

Nevada is included between 35° and 42° north

latitude and 114° and 120° west longitude.

Extent. — It is nearly 500 miles in length north and south, and 300 miles in width. In area it is about two-thirds the size of California, and about equal to Colorado or Arizona.

II. SURFACE.

This state is a vast plateau, elevated about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is crossed north and south by short detached mountain ranges and spurs, over sixty in number, generally lying in parallel lines, with narrow intervening valleys.

Mountains. — The highest mountain summits are Mount Wheeler (12,800 feet), Mount Moriah (12,000 feet), and Granite Mountain (12,000 feet), — all in the Snake Range, near the boundary line of Utah.

The most noted peak is Mount Davidson (7,827 feet), famous for its immense mineral treasures.

Valleys. — Nevada has no broad river valleys. Its longest rivers, the Humboldt and the Carson, are bordered in a part of their courses by a narrow strip of green and fertile meadow lands. Many of its wide, open valleys lying between mountain ranges have no rivers except the small, narrow streams that rush down from the melting snows, and rapidly disappear on reaching the plains.

The valleys and plains are covered in many places with sage-brush and bunch-grass, with here and there an alkaline flat of dazzling white, or a small lake of intensely salt and bitter water.

General Aspect. — The general aspect of the country is exceedingly barren, desolate, and uninviting.

III. DRAINAGE.

As Nevada lies in a region of light rains, its rivers are small and comparatively few. Its only waters that reach the Pacific are a few small streams that flow into the Colorado. All its other rivers flow into saline lakes, or terminate in sinks in the sandy deserts.

The Humboldt, the largest and longest river, rises in the north-eastern part of the state, flows south-westerly in a winding course of 350 miles, and disappears in the broad, shallow, and brackish waters of the Humboldt lake and sink. The Central Pacific Railroad runs along the narrow valley of this river for more than 200 miles.

Truckee River, which is the outlet of Lake Tahoe, is 90 miles long, and flows into Pyramid Lake. Lake Tahoe is partly in Nevada, and partly in California.

The Carson River rises in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and flows easterly into Carson Lake; and Walker River, rising in the same mountains, flows into Walker Lake.

The Colorado is merely a boundary river. None of the rivers of Nevada are navigable, but they are valuable for irrigation purposes.

IV. CLIMATE.

The average annual rainfall in Nevada does not exceed five inches: hence the climate is exceedingly dry. The extremes of heat and cold are much greater than they are nearer the coast in the same latitude.

The cause of the dryness of the Great Basin is the Sierra Nevada Range, which condenses the greater part of the moisture in the rain-winds from the Pacific. In summer, on the arid plains, the heat during the day is intense; but, owing to rapid radiation, the nights are always cool.

V. RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is possible in Nevada only where the soil can be irrigated by the water of mountain streams.

The extent of land capable of being cultivated depends entirely on the water-supply. The farms of Nevada lie chiefly along the banks of the Carson River, Walker River, and Humboldt River, where the products are grain, hay, vegetables, and fruit.

In parts of the state the extensive plains, covered with sage-brush and bunch-grass, afford fine natural pasturage for cattle and sheep, and stock-raising is an important pursuit.

Minerals.—Nevada, though meager in vegetation, is rich in minerals, and mining is the chief pursuit of the people. Silver-mines are found in nearly every mountain range in the state.

The most noted mines are those of the Comstock Lode, on Mount Davidson, in Storey County, in the western part of the state. These are called silver-mines, though they yield both gold and silver. For many years after their discovery in 1859 they were the richest mines in the world, yielding an annual product of \$30,000,000. The mines of the Eureka and White Pine Districts were also famous for their richness. The total silver product of Nevada in 1881 exceeded \$8,000,000.

Lead is obtained in large quantities in the reduction of silver ores. Salt is found spread in thin beds over the surface of low basins, and in the form of rock-salt in solid crystalline masses.

Nevada also contains valuable deposits of soda, sulphur, borax, and antimony, though none of these minerals are extensively worked.

Forests.—The greater part of Nevada is almost treeless.

The forests are limited to a narrow belt on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and the cañons of the mountain ridges, where the pine, fir, and spruce reach a considerable size, though not so large as on the California slopes of the Sierra Nevada.

The nut pine yields a great abundance of edible nuts, which the Indians use as an important article of food.

Commerce.—The trade of Nevada consists in the export of bullion and ores, live-stock and wool, and in the import of bread-stuffs, machinery, and manufactured articles of all descriptions.

The most important railroad is the Central Pacific, which extends the entire width of the state.

There are several short branch roads, of which the most important are the Virginia and Truckee, from Reno to Virginia City; the Eureka and Palisade; the Battle Mountain and Austin.

VI. GOVERNMENT.

The present constitution was adopted in 1866, and its provisions are of the most liberal character.

The officers of the *executive department* of the government are the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, comptroller, surveyor-general, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction, all elected by direct vote of the people, for a term of four years.

The *legislative department* consists of a Senate of twenty-five members, elected for four years, and an Assembly of fifty members, elected for two years. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial.

The *judicial department* consists of a Supreme Court, district courts, and justices of the peace, elected by direct vote of the people.

National Representation.—Nevada is represented in Congress at Washington by two senators and one representative, and is therefore entitled to three electoral votes.

VII. EDUCATION.

The public school system of Nevada resembles that of California.

The schools are under the general control of a State Board of Education, consisting of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and the surveyor-general. Each county has a county superintendent of schools, and each school district has a local district board of three trustees.

There is a State University at Elko. The schools of Virginia City, Gold Hill, and Carson are distinguished for their excellence.

VIII. HISTORY.

The soil of Nevada was part of the extensive territory acquired by the United States from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848.

When the present boundaries of California were marked off, in 1850, the newly-acquired region to the east was organized as Utah Territory. This territory embraced nearly all of what is now the state of Nevada. While Nevada was a part of Utah it received a small Mormon population. These first actual settlers went to Nevada in 1848. The population was very small till the time of the first great silver discovery, in 1859, when it increased rapidly by emigration from California. A number of towns were founded, among which Virginia City and Carson took the lead.

Nevada was made a separate territory in 1861, and in 1864 was admitted into the Union as a state.

IX. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Nevada is divided into thirteen counties, each of which has a local county government. It contains the following leading cities and towns:—

Virginia City (10,917), in Storey County, is the most noted mining town in the world. It is built on the steep slopes of Mount Davidson, at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea-level and of 2,000 feet above the surrounding plateau.

The ores of the famous mines that underlie the city are obtained by means of shafts and inclines, some of which reach a depth of more than 3,000 feet. The machinery of these mines for hoisting the ore, pumping the water, and ventilating the lower levels is the finest and costliest in the world. The lower levels are so intensely hot that the miners can work only half an hour at a time; and to strangers visiting the mines the heat is insufferable. The immense quantities of lumber used in timbering up the shafts and drifts in the mines are brought from the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Gold Hill (4,531) is on the Comstock Lode, contiguous to Virginia City. Indeed, the two cities run together, and form but one town, though they have distinct city governments.

Some of the richest mines lie underneath the town. Both Gold Hill and Virginia City are supplied with water from the Sierra Nevada, brought by means of flumes and strong iron pipe. Both cities are distinguished for their excellent public schools.

Carson (4,229), in Ormsby County, is the capital of Nevada. It is situated near the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and is abundantly supplied with the purest mountain water. It is the site of a United States branch mint.

Austin, in Lander County, is the center of the silver-mining district of Reese River.

Battle Mountain—on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, is a shipping point of ores and mining supplies.

Elko—on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, is the site of the State University.

Eureka—in Eureka County, is the center of one of the richest mining districts in the state. It is connected by rail with the Central Pacific Railroad at Palisade.

Hamilton—in White Pine County, lies in the center of a rich mining district.

Reno—in Washoe County, is on the Truckee River, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, at the point of its junction with the Virginia and Truckee Railroad.

Winnemucca—in Humboldt County, on Humboldt River, contains extensive workshops of the Central Pacific Railroad.



OREGON.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Situation. — What division north of Oregon? What river marks most of this boundary? What division on the east? What states on the south? By what is it bounded on the west? Between what parallels is it situated? Nearly between what meridians? According to the scale of miles, what is its width from east to west? What its length from north to south?

Surface. — What is the nature of the surface of the western portion? The central and eastern portion? What is the principal mountain range? Its location and extent? What high mountain peaks does it contain? What extensive river valley?

Lakes and Rivers. — What is the largest river? Describe its course. In what direction do its tributaries in this state flow? Name and describe the tributary which forms part of its eastern boundary. What considerable streams empty into the Pacific Ocean? What lakes in the southern part? Are they connected by rivers with the ocean?

Counties and Cities. — How many counties are there in Oregon? In what part of the state are the counties smallest in extent? Where the largest in extent? What counties border on the Columbia River? What counties border on the Willamette River to the west? What to the east? What is the capital, and where is it located? The largest city? What city near the mouth of the Columbia River? Name several cities located on the Columbia River. Several on the Willamette River. What proportion of the state appears from the map to be but sparsely settled?

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 96,030 square miles. Population (Census of 1880), 174,768.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Situation. — Oregon lies next north of California, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and extending to the Columbia River, which separates it from Washington Territory on the north. It extends from 42° to $46^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude, and from $116^{\circ} 30'$ to $124^{\circ} 35'$ west longitude.

Extent. — In shape it is an oblong, 350 miles long east and



west, and 275 miles wide. In area it is a little more than half as large as California.

II. SURFACE.

Mountains. — Oregon is a mountainous state. The Cascade Range extends north and south the entire length of the state, at a distance of 120 miles from the coast. It divides the state into two distinct sections, East Oregon and West Oregon. The loftiest summit is Mount Hood, a volcanic cone 11,225 feet in height.

The Coast Range is made up of numerous broken ridges and spurs, the highest of which do not exceed an elevation of 4,000 feet. In the southern part of the state the most marked ridges are known as the Umpqua, the Rogue River, and the Calapoosa mountains.

The Blue Mountains are in the northern part of East Oregon. **Valleys.** — The largest and most highly cultivated valley, the

Willamette, lies between the Cascade Mountains and the Coast Range. It is 140 miles long, and from 10 to 40 miles wide.

There are numerous coast valleys opening towards the Pacific, the most important of which are those of Rogue River and the Umpqua River.

Plateaus and Plains.—East Oregon is a plateau region which has an elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The south-eastern section is an extension of the Great Basin. This is largely a desert region, covered with volcanic ashes, sand, and sage-brush, and dotted here and there with alkaline lakes.

The scenery along most of the rivers of the state is remarkably fine; and at the Cascades, where the Columbia breaks through the mountain walls of lava basalt, it is especially majestic and beautiful.

III. DRAINAGE.

The Columbia, with its tributaries, drains the greater part of Oregon. It forms the northern boundary of the state for a distance of 300 miles. It rises in the Rocky Mountains of the northern United States and British America, and flows south-westerly into the Pacific. Its chief branches in Oregon are the Willamette, Des Chutes, John Day, Umatilla, and Snake.

There are numerous short rivers flowing from the Coast Range directly into the ocean, of which the largest are Rogue River and the Umpqua. The greater part of the lake country along the border of California is drained through that state by the Klamath River. In a part of the central plateau the rivers terminate in alkaline lakes, either within the state, or in Northern Nevada and California.

IV. CLIMATE.

The climate resembles that of California in respect to seasons, there being two seasons,—the wet or winter, and the dry or summer season. But the winters are colder and the rainfall greater than on the more southern Pacific coast.

Eastern Oregon has a drier climate than Western Oregon because the Cascade Mountains condense the moisture of the rain-clouds from the Pacific.

The climate of the coast belt of Oregon and of the Willamette valley is made cooler in summer and milder in winter by the Japan current, which flows southward along the coast. This current is warmer than the land in winter, and colder in summer, thus causing the prevailing fogs along the coast of Oregon as well as of California.

On the coast there is very little snow or ice; but in the mountain valleys and in Eastern Oregon there is considerable snowfall, followed by heavy rains toward the end of the winter season. The summers in the mountains are warm and delightful.

V. RESOURCES.

The soil of the Willamette valley, the coast valleys, the Des Chutes valley, and the valley of the Columbia in Eastern Oregon, is a rich black loam, and is very fertile, yielding in abundance all the products of the temperate zone. It is especially adapted to the production of the cereals, root-crops, and fruits. There are also large tracts of natural pasture-lands adapted to grazing of herds of cattle and sheep.

The gold-mines of Eastern Oregon are worked to a considerable extent, and the Coast Mountains contain valuable coal-deposits.

The great forest belt between the Cascade Mountains and the coast constitutes one of the chief resources of the state. The trees are mostly coniferous, the pine, fir, and cedar: being valuable for lumber and for the production of ship-stores,—tar, turpentine, and rosin.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is the leading industry of the state; and the chief product is wheat, of which many millions of bushels are annually exported. The other important farm-products are barley, oats, potatoes, garden vegetables, and fruit,—such as

apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, and cherries. The broad plains of Eastern Oregon afford good grazing-grounds for cattle, horses, and sheep; and wool and live-stock are largely exported.

In 1880, according to the report of the tenth census, there were produced 7,480,000 bushels of wheat, 4,385,000 bushels of oats, 1,359,000 bushels of potatoes, 920,000 bushels of barley, 126,000 bushels of Indian-corn, and orchard products to the value of \$583,000. The improved land in farms amounted to 2,198,000 acres, which was about double that of 1870, and was estimated to be worth about \$57,000,000.

Manufactures.—The saw-mills of Oregon produce immense quantities of lumber. Oregon pine is shipped to all parts of the western coast of America, and even to more distant quarters of the globe.

The forests also furnish material for ship-building, which is a large and growing industry. The other important manufactures are woolen goods, iron-work, carriages, leather, and pine products. In 1880 the capital invested in manufactures was over \$6,312,000, and the annual product over \$10,000,000 in value.

Fisheries.—The salmon fisheries near the mouth of the Columbia are very extensive, and great quantities of canned salmon are exported.

Sea-fishing is also prosecuted by considerable numbers. The total value of the product of fisheries of Oregon in 1880 was over \$2,776,000. In the value of its fisheries product, Oregon ranked as the seventh state in the Union.

Commerce.—Wheat, lumber, and fish are the leading exports. Wheat is shipped direct from Portland and Astoria to Liverpool and China. Lumber, masts, and spars are shipped to California, South America, and the Atlantic States. Other articles of export are wool, hides, and bullion. The chief imports are manufactured goods of all kinds, coffee, tea, and sugar.

Oregon carries on an extensive coasting trade with California, Alaska, British Columbia, and the ports on Puget Sound. It has railroad communication with California by means of the Oregon and California Railroad, now nearly completed. It is connected with the eastern states by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which has its western terminus at New Tacoma, on Puget Sound in Washington Territory; and by the Oregon Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which enters the state from the south-east.

The Columbia River system is navigable for ships to Portland (on the Willamette, 12 miles above its junction with the Columbia), 112 miles from the sea. The main stream of the Columbia is also navigable for smaller vessels to the Cascades, 60 miles above the mouth of the Willamette. There is a short railroad around these Cascades, above which the river is navigable for steamers to the Dalles. Here there is a second railroad around the rapids, above which small steamers ascend the Snake River to Lewiston in Idaho,—a distance of 275 miles from the Dalles, and 475 from the Pacific Ocean. The Willamette is navigable for steamers of considerable size as far south as Eugene City during a large part of the year. This and other rivers are rendered navigable by means of locks and portage-railroads, and thus contribute largely to the commercial facilities of the state.

VII. GOVERNMENT.

The government of Oregon is administered in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution, adopted in 1859.

The officers of the *executive department* of the state government are the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction, all elected by direct vote of the people for a term of four years.

The *legislative department* consists of a Senate of thirty members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of sixty members, elected for two years.

The *judicial* power is vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace.

Oregon is represented in the National Congress by two senators and one representative, and has three electoral votes for President of the United States.

VIII. EDUCATION.

The public schools of Oregon are under the general control of a State Board of Education, consisting of the governor, the secretary of state, and the superintendent of public instruction. Each county has a county superintendent of schools, and each school district a school board of three members.

The schools of Portland are noted for their excellence, and the country district schools are steadily increasing in excellence.

In addition to its excellent system of public schools, there are a number of superior private institutions of high grade in the state. Among these are Pacific University, at Forest Grove; McMinnville College, at McMinnville; Willamette University, at Salem; Blue Mountain University, at La Grande; Ashland College and Normal School, at Ashland; and the Bishop Scott Grammar School, at Portland.

IX. HISTORY.

The coast of Oregon, though occasionally visited by navigators from early times, did not attract much attention until near the close of the last century. As early as the year 1788 two trading ships from Boston, under Capts. Kendrick and Gray, visited the Oregon coast. In 1792 Capt. Gray discovered the great river of Oregon, which he named the Columbia, in honor of Capt. Kendrick's ship. At this time this North Pacific country did not belong to any nation.

When the United States acquired from France the great territory of Louisiana, in 1803, President Jefferson sent an exploring party, under Lewis and Clark, to go to the head waters of the Missouri River, and thence advance across to the Pacific. These bold explorers, with a party of men, set out in 1804. They explored to the very head of the Missouri River, a distance of three thousand miles, then crossed to the head waters of the Columbia, and down that river to its mouth. This was the first exploration of this region.

The report of this exploration led John Jacob Astor, a far-seeing merchant of New York, to plan a settlement on the Oregon coast, with the view of fur-trading. Mr. Astor sent out one party across the continent, and another in a vessel; and in 1811 a settlement was made on the southern bank of the Columbia. This settlement was named Astoria. The British became very jealous of this American settlement, and set up a claim to the North Pacific region. By treachery Astoria was given up to the British "North-west Fur Company" in 1812.

The United States continued to assert its claim to the country. A great deal of correspondence on the subject between the two governments resulted. At last, in 1818, the United States and England agreed to a joint occupancy of the whole territory for ten years. In 1828 the treaty of joint occupancy was renewed, to terminate on either party giving a year's notice. Up to this time, the number of Americans in Oregon was trifling; and the first beginnings of real settlement were made in 1834. In that year a little band of Methodist missionaries established themselves in the lovely valley of the Willamette. Here they were joined by others, and several mission stations were founded.

No settlement of the conflicting claims of the British and Americans to this region was made till 1846. It was then agreed by a treaty that the American possessions should extend as far north as latitude 49°. Out of the bounds of Oregon were afterwards formed the state of Oregon and the territories of Washington and Idaho. Oregon was organized as a territory in 1848.

The growth of Oregon was very slow until after the discovery of gold in California. In 1850 Congress passed a law giving lands to settlers in Oregon. The country then began to fill up. In 1859 it was admitted as a state. Since the completion of the Pacific railroads its growth has been exceedingly rapid.

X. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Oregon contains twenty-three counties and the following leading cities and towns:—

Portland (17,577), in Multnomah County, is the business center and largest city of Oregon. It is situated at the head of navigation on the Willamette River, a little over twelve miles above its junction with the Columbia. It is an important railroad center, and is a manufacturing and commercial city.

From its location at the foot of the rich valleys of the Columbia and the Willamette, and at the head of ship navigation in the Columbia River system, it enjoys a commanding commercial position on the Pacific coast as the most important point between San Francisco and Puget Sound. Since the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad the city has grown even more rapidly than before. The city has excellent public schools and other educational institutions.

Salem (2,538), in Marion County, south of Portland, 53 miles by rail, is the capital of the state. It has an extensive water-power, and has large flour and woolen mills. The Willamette River affords excellent shipping facilities, and the city is a distributing point for a large and wealthy agricultural section. Other manufactures are iron, leather, etc. The city is the seat of Willamette University.

Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, is a seaport, a summer resort, and the center of the business of canning salmon. The salmon fisheries employ several thousand men, and the value of the annual product of salmon exceeds \$3,000,000. The facilities for lumbering and ship-building are also great, and are being largely developed.

Albany, on the Willamette, south of Salem, has extensive flour-mills, saw-mills, carriage-factories, and machine-shops. It has a large trade with the interior, and by means of rail and river transportation has excellent shipping facilities.

Corvallis, the county seat of Benton County, is favorably located on the west bank of the Willamette, and is the seat of the State Agricultural College.

The Dalles, county seat of Wasco County, is situated at the Upper Cascade Rapids of the Columbia, 115 miles from Portland. It has great advantages as a manufacturing point, and is the center of trade for Eastern Oregon. This place is much visited on account of the splendid scenery of the Dalles of the Columbia.

Eugene City, at the head of steamer navigation on the Willamette River, is the seat of the State University, and is the shipping point for farm-products for a large section of the Willamette valley.

Jacksonville, county seat of Jackson County, in the southern part of the state, on the line of the Oregon and California Railroad, is the trade center of Southern Oregon.

Oregon City, county seat of Clackamas County, is situated about 12 miles south of Portland, on the Willamette. It has a valuable water-power, and contains flouring-mills, saw-mills, and the largest woolen-mills in the state. The Willamette is here made navigable by an extensive series of locks on the west bank of the river.

Roseberg, on the Umpqua River, is an important trading town on the Oregon and California Railroad.

Baker City, county seat of Baker County, is a growing place in Eastern Oregon on the line of the Oregon branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Several prosperous mining districts are in the vicinity.

East Portland, opposite Portland, on the Willamette, is a busy and enterprising place, which shares the growth and prosperity of its neighboring city.

Among other places worthy of special mention, are **Dallas**, a manufacturing town, in Polk County; **Ashland**, near the California line, in Jackson County; **Forest Grove**, seat of the Pacific University, in Washington County; **Marshfield** and **Empire City**, near the coast, in Coos County; **McMinnville**, a railroad town and seat of the McMinnville College, in Yamhill County; **Pendleton**, center of a fine agricultural region, and county seat of Umatilla County; **Umatilla**, a shipping and trading town on the Columbia River; **Brownsville**; **Dayton**; **Halsey**; **Junction City**; **Oakland**; and **Weston**.

WASHINGTON.



CUTTING UP A WHALE.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Situation.—What country on the north of Washington Territory? What division on the east? What state on the south? What forms the western boundary? What large river forms a large part of the southern boundary? What degrees of latitude nearly mark its limits north and south? What is the distance between these limits according to the scale of miles? What degree of longitude marks its eastern limit? How many miles from this meridian across the territory to the Pacific Ocean?

Surface.—What is the nature of the surface west of the Columbia River? What east of this river? What range of mountains extends through the territory from north to south? Name and locate some of the highest peaks. What important valley largely within this territory? What is the nature of the coast?

Lakes and Rivers.—What large river crosses this territory? Describe its course. What are chief tributaries on the north? What on the east? What rivers on the western slope? What lake, and where? What other important inland waters, and in what part?

Counties and Cities.—Name the counties that border on the Pacific Ocean. Name those that border on its connected inland waters. Name the tier of counties, north and south, next east of these waters. In what portion of the territory are the chief settlements? Name and locate the capital. Name the more important cities on the navigable waters in the north. Those on the Columbia River.

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 69,180 square miles. Population (Census of 1880), 75,116; 1883, estimated, 125,000.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Situation.—Washington Territory lies north of Oregon, and borders on the Pacific on the west, and British Columbia on the north. It is included between $45^{\circ} 32'$ and 49° north latitude, and 117° and $124^{\circ} 28'$ west longitude.

Extent.—Its length east and west is 340 miles, and its width 200 miles. Its area is thus somewhat less than that of Oregon, which state it resembles both in its general shape and its surface features.

II. SURFACE.

Washington, like Oregon, is crossed north and south by the Cascade Mountains, which divide it into Eastern Washington and Western Washington. The highest peaks of the Cascade Range are St. Helens, 12,000 feet, and Mount Rainier (Tacoma), 14,444, both volcanic cones, whose peaks are covered with perpetual snow, and whose upper slopes are covered with glaciers.

Western Washington, including about one-third of the area of the territory, is divided into the tide-water basin of the Columbia in the south, the Chehalis valley in the middle, and the Puget Sound basin in the north. The Coast Range extends in broken ridges along the Pacific near the coast. In the north these mountains are known as the Olympic Range, of which the highest summit is Mount Olympus, 8,150 feet.

The western slopes of these mountains feed numerous short and rapid streams which flow directly into the Pacific Ocean.

Eastern Washington, which includes two-thirds of the area of the territory, is for the greater part a plateau of moderate elevation traversed by the Columbia River and its tributaries. The surface of this plateau consists of several broad plains or prairies well adapted for grazing and wheat-raising, divided here and there by the spurs of the Cascade Range and by many irregular and abrupt changes of elevation. The rivers are broken by numerous rapids, and the scenery is varied and picturesque.

In the extreme north-eastern and south-eastern parts of the territory are found the broken spurs of the Pend d'Oreille, and the Blue Mountains: the former extending into the territory from Idaho, and the latter from Oregon.

III. DRAINAGE.

The Columbia River drains the entire eastern part of the territory, and also a considerable part of the region west of the Cascade Range. It receives the water of a number of noble streams in part or entirely within the borders of the territory. Among these are the Cowlitz, Klukit, Yakima, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Snake, and Walla-Walla.

The other drainage systems include the rivers flowing into the Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and those emptying directly into the Pacific Ocean. Some of these streams, though short, are navigable to a considerable distance, and are of value in lumbering and shipping operations. The Chehalis, flowing into Gray's Harbor on the coast, is the most important.

Puget Sound is a magnificent arm of the sea, extending far into the



CAPE FLATTERY.

interior, and affording great commercial facilities. It is navigable for the largest ship; and its network of deep tide-water channels is unsurpassed in any quarter of the globe.

IV. CLIMATE.

Washington, like California and Oregon, has two seasons, — the rainy and the dry; but the rainfall is greater than in California, and the dry season is shorter. Around Puget Sound the winters are exceedingly mild for so high a latitude.

Eastern Washington, on account of its position to the east of the Cascade Mountains, has a much lighter rainfall than Western Washington, and much colder winters.

The territory, however, in all parts, has a much milder climate than eastern states of the same latitude; and this is mainly due to the Japan current, which renders the sea much warmer than it is in similar sections of the eastern coast of the continent. This action is similar to that of the Gulf Stream on the western coast of Europe.

V. RESOURCES.

The natural resources of Washington are of the most splendid character. The soil is rich and productive, easily tilled, and adapted to the production of cereals. Extensive plains in the eastern part of the territory afford fine pasturage for live-stock. The bays and rivers abound in fish.

Western Washington is very heavily wooded, the forest trees consisting mainly of pine, fir, spruce, and cedar. This whole section is also underlaid by the richest deposits of coal.

The territory has great commercial advantages. It is deeply penetrated by Puget Sound, whose waters are navigable for more than a hundred miles for the largest vessels, thus affording excellent facilities for the ocean shipment of lumber and the products of the fields and mines of the territory.

VI. INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Washington are as varied as its resources. Large numbers of the population are engaged in farming and lumbering. Coal-mining is rapidly developing, the fisheries are important and valuable, and an extensive foreign and domestic trade is growing up with the completion of the railroad lines to the east.

Agriculture. — Farming is the leading occupation, and wheat is the chief product, of which great quantities are raised for export.

On the extensive grazing-grounds of Eastern Washington stock-raising is an important source of wealth.

In 1880 there were nearly 500,000 acres of improved land in farms, valued at over \$13,844,000. The chief productions were 566,000 bushels of barley, 1,571,000 bushels of oats, 1,921,000 bushels of wheat, 703,000 pounds of hops, 1,035,000 bushels of potatoes. The value of live-stock was \$4,852,000, and the total farm product was valued at \$4,212,000.

Lumbering. — In the Puget Sound basin the cutting, sawing, and shipping of lumber is a leading pursuit. Ship-building is also carried on to a considerable extent, and spars are shipped to the Atlantic coast.

Mining. — Gold-mines are worked to some extent in the mountain sections, but the mineral wealth consists chiefly in extensive coal deposits in the Puget Sound basin. The best known coal-mines are those of Bellingham Bay, Seattle, Renton, Newcastle, and Carbon Hill.

Fisheries. — On the Columbia River there are extensive salmon canneries. The fisheries on the coast are also of considerable value. In 1880 the value of the seal fisheries product was over \$61,000.

Manufacturing. — The manufactures of Washington are in their infancy. They consist principally of lumber, flour, machinery, iron-work, and ship stores.

Commerce. — It is connected with the east by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and by branch lines with Oregon and California. This great line of railway, the shortest of the transcontinental lines, is already exercising a great influence on the development of the territory. It is opening up new routes of travel, and bringing together distant parts, thus cementing the bonds of the future great commonwealth of the North-west. It is also utilizing the magnificent harbors of the Puget Sound, and bringing forward the exhaustless stores of wealth that have been locked up in the mines and forests of the territory.

The Columbia River is navigable throughout the territory with the exception of a few rapids, affording good facilities for the transportation of wheat.

The chief exports of Washington are wheat, lumber, coal, wool, live-stock, and fish. The imports are all kinds of manufactured articles.

VII. EDUCATION.

Washington has laid the foundation for a good system of public schools. The schools are under the general control of a superintendent of public instruction, appointed by the governor and council for a term of two years, and of county superintendents of schools, elected by the people. Each school district has a local board of three school directors. The Territorial University is established at Seattle.

VIII. GOVERNMENT.

Washington has a territorial form of government, subject to the provisions of the United States statutes.

The executive officers consist of the governor and the secretary, appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years.

The Legislature consists of the Council, of nine members, and the House of Representatives, of thirty members, elected by the people.

The judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, the judges of which are appointed by the President and Senate of the United States for a term of four years; in district courts, county probate courts, and justices' courts, the judges of which are elected by the people.

IX. HISTORY.

When the Territory of Washington was organized, in 1853, it included all of the present area, and also Idaho and considerable parts of Montana and Wyoming.

In 1863 the territory was reduced to its present limits upon the organization of the territories to the east of Washington. The settlement of the boundary disputes with Great Britain, the discovery of gold in California, and the completion of the Pacific Railroad, have been the main causes of the growth of the territory.

The north-west boundary had long been a matter of dispute with Great Britain, and was finally settled as to the mainland in 1846. From that time the only question unsettled was the true boundary line through the channel of the Strait of San Juan de Fuca. This resulted in the joint occupancy of the San Juan Islands, ten in number, by the United States and Great Britain. In the year 1872 these islands were decided to belong to the United States by the Emperor of Germany, to whom the question was submitted for arbitration, and they thus came under the exclusive control of the territory.

X. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Washington Territory comprises twenty-six counties and the following leading cities and towns: —

Olympia, capital of the territory, and county seat of Thurston County, is situated at the head of Puget Sound. It is connected by a branch road with the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and has most excellent facilities for commerce

and general trade. Its harbor is safe and commodious, and is especially adapted for the lumber trade and for ship-building.

Seattle, county seat of King County, is situated on the eastern side of Puget Sound, at the mouth of the Dawamish River. It is one of the leading financial and business centers of the territory, and has great commercial advantages. It is surrounded by a rich coal and lumber region, which is being rapidly developed. The principal manufactures are iron and lumber. It is the seat of the University of Washington Territory.

Tacoma, in Pierce County, about midway between Seattle and Olympia, on Puget Sound, is the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It has an excellent harbor, and is largely engaged in the manufacture and shipping of lumber. Here are located the extensive machine-shops of the western division of the railroad, and its business is being largely extended since the completion of the road to the east.

Walla-Walla (by the census of 1880, the most populous town in the territory) is situated in the south-eastern part in the rich and fertile Walla-Walla valley. It is connected by railroad with the Columbia River at Wallula, and is extensively engaged in trade and the shipment of wheat, wool, etc.

Vancouver, county seat of Clarke County, is situated on the Columbia,

100 miles from its mouth. It is one of the oldest settled points in the territory, and has considerable trade and shipping.

Spokane, on the Spokane River and the Northern Pacific Railroad, has an extensive water-power, which is being considerably developed.

Whatcom, on Bellingham Bay, is a shipping point for coal and lumber.

Colfax, county seat of Whitman County, is a growing town in the center of a fine agricultural district.

Tumwater, closely connected with Olympia in its business and manufacturing interests, has immense water-power, which is utilized in manufacture of lumber, flour, etc.

Cascades, at the head of the lower rapids of the Columbia, is largely engaged in trans-shipment of the commerce of that river. A ship canal is being built at this point.

Wallula, on the upper Columbia, is the terminus of a railroad into the fertile Walla-Walla valley.

Oysterville is the most important town on the Pacific coast, and is largely engaged in the taking of sea-fish.

Port Townsend, county seat of Island County, is the chief port of entry for the entire Puget Sound region, and the headquarters of the military division of the Columbia.

Ainsworth, in Whitman County, is a growing commercial town on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the terminus of an important branch of that line.

Wilkeson and **Carbonado** are growing railroad towns in King County.

Other important places are **Dayton**, in Columbia County; **Steilacoom**, in Pierce County; **Blakely**, in Kitsap County; **San Juan**, in San Juan County; **Yakima**, in Yakima County; and **Port Gamble**, in Kitsap County.

ALASKA.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Situation.—In what part of North America is Alaska? What bounds it on the north? What on the east? What waters form its southern and western boundaries? What parallel marks its most northern limit? Its most southern limit?

Surface.—What important continental range of mountains terminates in Southern Alaska? What peninsula and islands indicate its course? What mountains to the north of this? What important mountain peaks, and where are they located? Which is the highest? What is the nature of the southern coast of Alaska? Of the western coast?

Rivers, Lakes, and Towns.—What is the principal river of Alaska? Describe its course. In what general direction do most of the streams flow? Has it many lakes? What is their size, and where are they mostly located? Name the largest one. Name and locate the capital.

DESCRIPTION.

[Area, 531,409 square miles. Population (Census of 1880), 33,426.]

I. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Situation.—Alaska, which includes the extreme northern and western parts of our continent, is separated from the rest of the United States by British Columbia. Its area is considerably greater than that of the original thirteen states.

The mainland extends from the mouth of the Portland Canal, $54^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, to the shores of the Arctic Ocean, $71^{\circ} 23'$ north latitude, and lies between the meridians of 130° and 167° west longitude. The

Island of Attoo, the most westerly of the Aleutian group, which is included in Alaska, is situated in 173° *east* longitude. This island is as many degrees west of San Francisco as that city is west of Maine.

Extent.—Alaska is 1,100 miles in length north and south, and 800 miles in width. Its area is nearly four times that of California.

In consequence of the numerous bays, inlets, and fiords that indent its shores, together with its long chain of islands stretching across the Pacific almost to Asia, Alaska has a coast line of not less than 20,000 miles.

Its most northerly point is Cape Barrow; and the most westerly point of the mainland is Cape Prince of Wales.

II. SURFACE.

Mountains.—A great mountain-chain called the Coast Range extends along the Pacific from British Columbia to the peninsula of Alaska. The Alaskan portion is from 50 to 75 miles wide, and many of its summits rise to a great height. Mount St. Elias, estimated to exceed 19,000 feet, is the loftiest peak in North America. Mount Fairweather exceeds 16,000 feet, and numerous other mountains exceed 12,000 feet in height.

The slopes of this mighty range are covered with thousands of glaciers, that push their slow-moving masses down to the bays and fiords that indent the coast. Some of these glaciers are 40 miles long, and from 10 to 15 miles wide. The glacial scenery of this region is by far the grandest in the world. The long chain of the Aleutian Islands stretching out into the Pacific almost to Asia is a continuation of this chain of mountains, though the island peaks seldom exceed a height of 5,000 feet.

The interior of Alaska has been but little explored. It consists of rolling grassy plains, and mountains covered with scattered groves of pine and spruce.

III. DRAINAGE.

The Yukon, the chief river of Alaska, is one of the great rivers of the globe.

It rises in British Columbia, and flows into the Pacific. It is navigable for steamers for 2,000 miles, and is a mile wide at a distance of 600 miles from the sea. The only large river of Alaska that flows into the Arctic Ocean is the Colville.

IV. CLIMATE.

Two thirds of Alaska is in the north temperate zone, and one third in the Arctic zone.

Owing to the influence of the warm Japan current, sometimes called the Gulf Stream of the Pacific, that bathes the western shores of Alaska,

the climate of the coast belt and of the Aleutian Islands is temperate. The rainfall of this region is very heavy, owing to the condensation, by the mountains, of the warm rain-winds which come, heated and vapor-laden, from the Japan current.

At Sitka, and southward along the coast, and westward throughout the Aleutian chain of islands, it rains or snows two days out of three during the entire year.

East of the Coast Range, and on the vast plains that border on the Arctic Ocean, the cold in winter is intense, the thermometer falling to 70° below zero.

At Sitka, during the longest days of summer, there is no darkness at midnight. The sun just dips below the horizon, and then rises again.

V. RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES.

The resources of Alaska consist chiefly of the fish which swarm in its innumerable bays, fiords, and rivers; of the furs of its wild animals; and of its forests and minerals.

Fisheries.—Salmon abound in all the streams of Alaska: and extensive canneries are already established on the Yukon River, the Chilcat, and among the islands of the Alexander Archipelago.

The cod fisheries off the coast are carried on by a considerable number of vessels from San Francisco.

The Arctic Ocean is the resort of many whaling-vessels, which push their way in the summer months into these dangerous seas in pursuit of whales.

Furs.—The principal fur-bearing animals are the seal, sea-otter, fox, ermine, marten, and beaver. The most valuable of these is the fur-seal, which is found in vast numbers on the two small islands of St. Paul and St. George. These two islands are leased by the United States Government to the Alaska Fur Company. The annual product of the seal fisheries, as reported in the census of 1880, is valued at nearly \$2,100,000; and of other fisheries, over \$500,000.

Forests.—The timber lands of Alaska are limited chiefly to the coast belt of South-western Alaska. The trees most valuable for lumber are the yellow cedar, and the spruce or Sitka pine.

Minerals.—Gold has recently been discovered on the tributaries of the Yukon, but the mines have not as yet been extensively worked.

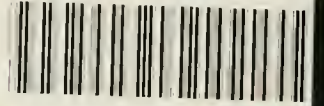
Vegetation.—The agricultural resources of Alaska are limited. Potatoes and vegetables can be grown along the western coast and on the islands, but the cereals will not ripen.

VI. GOVERNMENT.

No territorial government has yet been organized in Alaska. This territory was purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000. The population of the entire territory consists of a few hundred whites and about 33,000 natives.

Sitka is a port of entry in charge of a United States revenue officer.

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